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U. P. CHURCH.

12th Annual Session of the General Assembly.

SERMON BY REV. R. A. BROWN, D. D.

Subject: "Christian Unity."

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Report of Home Missions Board.

Last evening the General Assembly of the U. P. Church commenced its twelfth annual session in the First U. P. church, (Rev. W. J. Reid's), Seventh avenue. The body is composed of about two hundred delegates, equally divided between ministerial and lay, and is the highest judiciary of the Church. During the afternoon the members commenced to arrive, and at the call to order nearly all were found to be in attendance. A large audience of persons representing nearly all the U. P. churches in the vicinity was also present, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings.

At half past seven o'clock Dr. R. A. Brown, of Westminster College, Moderator of the last Assembly accompanied by the Rev. T. S. Kendall, of Oregon, ascended the platform, when the exercises were opened with the singing of the One Hundred and Second Psalm, second version, commencing at the 10th verse—

"God in His glory
When Zion He builds and repairs,
He shall regard and lend his ear
And be hereby seen."

Rev. Mr. Kendall then led the Assembly in fervent and appropriate prayer for wisdom in all their deliberations, and harmony and peace as the results of their gathering.

The audience again united in singing the Sixty-seventh Psalm

"Lord, bless and pity us,
Shine on us with thy face
That the earth thy way, and nations all
May know thy saving grace."

Dr. Brown then read the Scripture lesson from the 17th chapter of John, commencing at the 13th verse. At the conclusion of the reading, the Rev. gentleman announced his text, and delivered the annual sermon as follows:

THE UNITY THAT CONVERTS THE WORLD.

THE OPENING SERMON BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, DELIVERED BY THE MODERATOR, REV. R. A. BROWN, D. D., MAY 25, 1870, IN THE FIRST U. P. CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN, 17: 17, 20, 21—"Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one, as thou, Father, are in me and I in thee; that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

The oneness of saints with God and one another, together with the love and kindly offices growing out of it, is one of the most pleasing themes contained in the Scripture. Each Christian has often felt its power. Who cannot sympathize with the sense of solitude which oppressed the heart of Paul, a prisoner, in chains, under guard, as he now comes nigh the proud metropolis of the Roman world? And who is there that cannot feel the relief to the apostle's heart, expressed in the simple record that follows: "From thence, when the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum and the Three Taverns; whom, when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage?" Blessed be God for the solace and communion of saints, in reviving as the fragrance of the ointment that consecrated Aaron the high priest of the Lord; it is refreshing as the dews of morning when their crystal drops glisten on the verdant slopes of fruitful mountains—Hermon and Zion—from whose summit God commands the blessing, even everlasting life.

In Jesus' intercessory prayer, his supplication that his followers of all time might be one stands in close connection with the petition for their sanctification by means of the word. It is not an arbitrary connection which is thus indicated. Faith in the word makes us one fully *sanctifying them after the pattern of God's holiness.* Being one in resemblance to God, they are necessarily one in resemblance to one another. The word is the means; sanctification and unity with God and one another the result. But it is not the only result. The unity of believers in Christ and one another, when beheld, carries with it the power of conviction to the world that Christ's mission is divine. "Sanctify them through thy truth—thy word is truth—that they may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

To the subject of this unity our attention will be briefly directed. Its discussion is not untimely to the times, since there is a present tendency that some persons may fall into the old and dangerous error that the unity which divinizes the world is organic unity. It is something far better than that. It is the unity of Christians not of Churches, that is to accomplish this result. It is not the obliteration of denominations and the merging of all communions into one consolidated or ecclesiastical organism; but a manifest one-ness in heart and life displaying itself in deeds of Christian love and zeal, through these denominational channels in part as the very means of their expression, that shall bring glory to God by the still more extensive conversion of men.

There are denominational divisions that are unneeded and indefensible. And still organization for organic, that is, ecclesiastical unity is important, so far as it may be practicable. But this ecclesiastical unity is not all, or even the best. The case may be whole and yet the sweet perfume may have escaped. Christianity may live in the world under the name of a church, maintaining its visible integrity; and yet the faith and good works toward God for which only a church is organized may be wanting. Instead of *such* unity converting the world it thrusts it back into unbelief. The church cannot increase but cease by such consolidation or otherwise at the sacrifice of purity in truth and practice, without giving the worst occasion for the assaults of her foes. The infidel finds in such a unity the secret of the church's weakness, and makes haste to pierce the joints of her harness, to deride her execrations, and bow our heads, and say, "Let him alone, and let him curse, for the Lord hath bidden him."

In discussing this subject, I shall present these three propositions:

I. The real unity of believers consists in their likeness to Christ, and thus to one another.

2. This unity is a visible one.

3. It is not organic unity; that is, it has a real existence notwithstanding that Christians, serve God in many departments of the organic nations, and hold minor points of difference in faith and practice.

I. The real unity of believers consists in their likeness to God and one another.

In the process by which a sinner becomes a Christian, he is born again, spiritually; he becomes a new man. In that new birth he is formed into the image of God his Divine Father and becomes like Christ his Elder Brother. Thus each one resembles every other—a family likeness exists between the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty; it is the likeness of a grand nature. Gideon said to Zeba and Zalmunna, "What manner of men were they whom ye slew at Tabor?" And they answered, "As thou art, so were they; each one resembled the children of a king." But here each one has a princely birth in the royal family of God, and is born into the same similitude, and to laws of development of a similar life.

This resemblance in nature and development cannot be detected by outward circumstances. The prince may be hid behind the beggar's rags. The heir of a throne may be found in the menial service in a peasant's cot. This unity is not in rank. It is not even in race. The children of this kingly household of God may be born in palace or hovel; they may wear the swart hue of the dwellers of the tropics or the pale complexion of a cooler clime. They may be Barbarian or Scythean, Jew or Greek, bond or free; these are minor and trivial distinctions which are lost to view in the majestic fact that they are "all one in Christ Jesus."

This one-ness in Christ is strongly marked by common love and reverence which Christians entertain for the Sacred Scriptures as the truth of God revealed to man for a most marvelous and gracious purpose. Differ, believe they may, as it is human to differ, regarding the meaning in instances of its teachings, but not regarding their binding force when ascertained.

Hence, according to the teachings of the Scriptures there is in believers a consciousness and integrity of character which strongly marks them as a class.

And with this there is a spirit of self-sacrifice and duty; so that the followers of Christ are ready to spend and be spent "counting not even their own lives dear to them" if they may finish their course with joy, and of an approving conscience and the applause of God.

The fountain of all this duty and sacrifice is love to God. There is therefore with a common zeal a similar craving for the ordinances of worship as the expression of that love and the means of loving communion with God. Christianity without the ordinances of public and private devotion would be a monstrous thing—an impossibility in itself—hence has therefore provided the means. In details indeed of administration there may be difference in measure, as here may be in minor details of theoretical truth; but the general fact remains that all pious souls love the refreshment of the divinely appointed means of grace.

With this love to God pervading all Christian hearts is closely blended love to men and and chief of all love to the brethren.

These common characteristics of the children of God would be incomplete without that most marked principle, faith in Christ. To his revered name every knee bows and every tongue confesses. His presence dwells in every heart. Jesus was God manifested in the flesh and born the babe of Bethlehem, that by His life, His obedience and His death upon the cross, He might redeem His chosen from every kindred and nation and tongue and people. To that reasoned throng, whether from the North, South, East or West, no feeling is exaggerated of faith or love toward Christ. And it is a common feeling. "He loved us; and washed us in His blood." There is a divine harmony in the Church's faith and love toward her Lord, whether it is the expression of worship of the dweller beneath the palm or him who lives amidst frost and snows, the denizen of populous cities or the nomad of the plains. Nor is it confined within the narrow limits of a few denominations, whether weak or powerful. It is the common feeling of the universal church of God.

Such is the unity among His followers, as I conceive, for which Christ prayed and which is to lead the world at last to believe upon Him. It is to be noticed that

II. This unity is visible.

By this I mean it has its obvious external marks and signs. Without these it could not be discerned by the world; its evidence for Christ would be lost; no conviction could possibly be produced. There is nothing plainer than that our Master intended such a unity as should be seen in order to convict the world of belief in the divinity of his mission. "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they alone may be one; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." But it is equally plain that Jesus meant no mere unity in external rites or works independently of that internal and spiritual unity that precedes it in order at once of existence and importance. The unity is not an outward shell, empty within. It is not a sham and pretence. It is not a disguise or mockery, with the weak hope thereby to impose upon a credulous world. Indeed such a thing could not be. It is therefore, simply the outward and obvious expression of a Christianity internal, spiritual, vital. It is like the beautiful cloak of a genuine Christianity that compels the world's reverence and faith for Christ.

Christians may belong to various departments of the church external; but if the world shall behold them, of whatever name' of whatever clime and tongue, moved by the same reverence for the sacred word, with conscientious intelligence, using its precepts in duties and sacrifices, showing their love for God by devout observance of his holy day, and testifying their love for their fellow Christians and their fellow men by deeds of charity and benevolence, guided and sustained during every manifest fealty to Christ, then it recognized the proof that Christianity is divine. It comes with convicting power. "Whence amidst all these causes of difference is there yet such unity? How could all these have this companionship? What can be the cause? no superhuman cause? There must be a common image into which they have drunk, and these must be delighted."

Verily, this marvelous unity in men of different races and climes, and even of separate portions of the last most indicate that their master is of God.

III. But this unity is not organic. Believers are certainly one, and this by external tokens, notwithstanding the fact that the church exists in separate departments and denominations.

There is an enthusiasm after union in our day which is impatient of contradiction. To such enthusiasm this position may appear to be a profound error. I announce it, therefore, deliberately and seriously as my conviction of unity, that God does not by the sacrifice schism; not to plead for the perpetuation of divisions existing in the church without cause; not to advocate the unity of organization within such limits as may best enable the church to do her Lord's work, but to vindicate the principle that diversity and the prerogatives of free churches of Christ that are not amenable to others, but alone to their Lord and Saviour, are consistent with visible unity *better* than organic, that likely to be overlooked if not ignored, and therefore pronounce false and dangerous organic unions in the present stage of the Church's existence in the world, a purely Eutopian idea from which, however pure as a calculation, it is absolutely need to be saved by the fact that it is utterly impracticable.

The earnest enthusiastic advocate of organic unity will admit there are difficulties in the way of union. If there were nothing else there are some differences of doctrine, and some various modes of government and of worship which must be reconciled, and what is not to be considered, that the difficulties which are not always of preference, but of conscientious conviction. The former might be surrendered; what of the latter? Are we I put the question to the enthusiast for ecclesiastical unity, "who is to make the sacrifices needed for union? Will he do it? He replies he cannot surrender conscience, and we applaud him for it. He could not be a Christian without conscience. But is not another equally sacred conscience as precious and as necessary to him? I think with this puzzling question to be answered in full before we can tell what steps which are required to effect this unity we might dismiss the subject, for it is a question which can never be answered to be agreed on by evangelical denominations of Christendom till the Millennial day.

But I might also ask the ardent advocate of an organic unity that is to obliterate all denominational distinctions, and with the word make it one, by *sanctifying them after the pattern of God's holiness.* Being one in resemblance to God they are necessarily one in resemblance to one another. The word is the means; sanctification and unity with God and one another the result. But it is not the only result. The unity of believers in Christ and one another, when beheld, carries with it the power of conviction to the world that Christ's mission is divine. "Sanctify them through thy truth—thy word is truth—that they may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." There are three persons in the Godhead. The spirit of aggrandizement may be intolerant of dissent; an unwise but well intended zeal may depend on the abolition of denominations, and desire the destruction of the personalities of Protestant churches in order to establish a more perfect unity; but the unity for which Jesus himself prayed—even if it were unity of the church which he intended—is not found in any such example.

But I proceed to the direct argument.

1. I assert that there can be no ecclesiastical organic unity of all believers now to represent it; and, in the present state of the church in the world, the government of the church cannot be Congregational and Episcopal impossible. The principal is true of all human administration. It would be equally impossible to organize a civil government that should cover an immense multitude of human beings, scattered across various continents, islands and oceans. Human wisdom is not adequate to the vast requirements of such an administration; the very force of numbers defies and limits the power of control. The largest constituent territories of his empires tend to independence; and, after certain limits of development are reached, falter, govern themselves than they can be governed by any central power. Nay, if it were possible, it would not be wise to submit the government of the Church or world to such a system. Despotism is engendered when governed by the powers that operate within narrowed limits. God, therefore, in his wisdom, for the good of the whole race, has established corresponding limitations upon his powers in the constitution of physical nature. He has given certain bounds to confine human ambition within the limits of human ability. He has made the world too vast and the antipodes too far off for the most wicked minds to reach each other by mountain ranges, by gulfs, and by what the Roman poet called the unsocial sea, that men might unite in one people made of one blood, to dwell, and has appointed before time the very bounds of their habitation. The rude ocean with its long wastes of waters protects against such unity as an impracticable thing. The lofty mountain peaks are the eternal barriers against such a conception as a folly. A church there shall be; but enthusiasm on the one hand and ambition on the other, must accept the inexorable fact that there can be a church that shall have many departments.

I need not say how wonderfully God's providence accommodates itself to this nature, so that the confusion of tongues divides and scatters human empires as surely as do vastness of distance and the mighty barriers of nature.

The force of modern Christian civilization may do much to ameliorate the years in difficult ank hard in human relations. The rail and the locomotive may join in one the extreme shores of vast empires and bring the ends of the earth and the sunset from their distant places. And continents may converse with each other across the ocean by means of the telegraph, so though sundered side by side. All these things shall aid the progress of our race. They shall assist nations to dwell together in peace and help the church in all her various departments to unite her effort for the world's conversion. But the fact remains the same, there can be no consolidation of power in merely human hands.

Of course these difficulties in the way of organic unity belong to the present stage of the church's existence in the world. Be it that Christ shall reign here, these difficulties shall vanish. But short of this they remain. Nay, we may doubt if even inspiration were ever intended to be the government of a universal church. We may gravely doubt if inspired Apostles could agree in such a work. On the question of organization and administration of a principle Paul withstood Peter to the face before all his fellows. On the mere assignments of a minister to the field of labor, the great Apostle of the Gentiles and Barnabas differed, and the contention was so sharp between them that they parted company and chose their paths of service in different lands.

2. My second direct argument against the theory of organic unity is that it is comprehensively at war with the Protestant principle of the right of private judgment. To this involved judgment Christ and his Apostles make their appeal. "Search the Scriptures," says Jesus. I speak unto you as unto wise men," says Paul; "judge ye what I say." The Bereans were noble in searching the Scriptures and exercising their judgment on it to see if what even an inspired Apostle said were so. But there is no just room for private judgment if it must yield to the decrees of an organic unity that is the basis of the separation. The theory I combat places things in false relations. It exalts the church above Christianity. It makes the unity of the outward organization of more importance than the integrity of Christian souls. The reverse of all this is correct. The church was designed to conserve Christianity, not to fetter and dwarf it. The kernel is better than the husk; religion is better than the church; faith in the soul is better than the letter of a creed, or the forms of devotion. These latter are all important for the purpose for which they were designed, and nothing more. The Church is precious and sacred; but not to usurp Christ f place and lord it over human consciences. Hence the free spirit of Christianity has segregated itself into denominations. These free Churches of Jesus Christ maintaining reverence for the divine Word and making to it their sole and final appeal, are the organized expression of this private judgment. An organic unity would be dearly bought that would be purchased at the price of their existence.

3. My third direct argument against organic unity is the argument from History.

The doctrine of organic unity is not a novelty nor tho attempt to establish it an untried experiment. The past unfolds to us its pages; and we would be unwise indeed if we did not learn their lessons. Those lessons make neither the theory or practice lovely. Let us briefly advert to their teachings.

D'Aubigne, the great modern historian of the reformation, says:

"The doctrine of *'the Church'* and of necessity for *its visible unity,'* which had found footing as early as the third century favored the pretensions of Rome. The great bond which originally bound together the members of the Church was a living faith in the heart by which all were joined to Christ as their one Head. But various causes ere long conspired to originate and develop the idea of a necessity for outward fellowship."

And so, as history proceeds to show, grew up the idea of a unity of organization and central power. Dissent was not to be tolerated. Separation from the "Church Catholic," even tho' there never had been union with it, was schism. And for schism were eventually provided the cures of the dungeon, the gallows and the stake. "The Living Church retired by degrees to the lonely sanctuary of a few solitary souls; an exterior church was substituted in the place of it; and installed in all its forms as of divine institution." (Alzogine's Ref. Introduction.) And to establish this unity and by it professedly to convince the world that the mission of Christ was divine, Christ's professed ministers transformed themselves into very fiends of cruelty against God's saints. That which claimed to be "The Church," became the grand enemy of Christianity. The heart aches to think of the plaintive cries to God from hunted fugitives in the wilderness of the groans of victims broken on the wheel; of lives worn out in weary dungeons; of souls freed from the bonds of clay by the flames of a fiery martyrdom, with horrors of torture which make the blood curdle at their recital. Though these fearful fruits of the doctrine of unity are found thickest as we approach the era of the Reformation, yet the principle began to develop its tendencies in the church early. "Persecution powerless to destroy or even to shake the new community compressed it into the form of a more compacted unity. * * * * * * * The former vital unity parted asunder. The semblance of identical external organization was gradually substituted in place of the internal and spiritual unity, which is the very essence of a religion proceeding from God."

(D Aubigne.)

It is obvious that as organic unity made progress, spirituality declined; pitiless cruelty toward free consciences took the place of christian charity. Councils of the Church assumed to punish dissent with civil pains and penalties and while lands were turned into bleeding fields, the Church Triumphant and drenched with the blood of Christ's saints and all this in the name of "the Church," and to vindicate the organic unity. And thus to prove that Christianity is heaven-born.

Nor is it the Church of Rome only to whom the theory of organic unity and its corresponding practice must be charged. Let the Baptists, Covenanters and Quakers tell their bloody tale and see if it is a system that commends itself to our love by the fruits it has borne, even when advocated and enforced by Protestant hands.

But let us consider some objections.

Against these arguments and in favor of organic unity, it is urged that the existence of these separate denominations in the church is discreditable.

Certainly there are cases which are so. Assuredly every unnecessary division is reprehensible. But in most instances there are single, and sufficient reasons why separate churches exist. In other instances there are questions unsettled upon which agreement is absolutely needed in order to harmonious and consolidated action. More creditable as separation may be in such cases, there is one thing more discreditable, namely, unrighteous strife, or bad feeling that goes the limits of the same profession and the same organization. And hence oftimes separation is the very means of greater harm ny and efficiency.

On the supposition that these divisions are discreditable, and we admit that they are, they may be easily reconciled by forbearance extending to all points of difference.

That forbearance is needful to maintain the integrity of the smaller segments of the Church of Christ will be admitted. It has its salutary uses, but it meets difficulties that are not always of preference, but of conscientious conviction. The former might be surrendered; what of the latter? Are we I put the question to the enthusiast for ecclesiastical unity, "who is to make the sacrifices needed for union? Will he do it? He replies he cannot surrender conscience, and we applaud him for it. He could not be a Christian without conscience. But is not another equally sacred conscience as precious and as necessary to him? I think with this puzzling question to be answered in full before we can tell what steps which are required to effect this unity we might dismiss the subject, for it is a question which can never be answered to be agreed on by evangelical denominations of Christendom till the Millennial day.

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On the supposition that these divisions are discreditable, and we admit that they are, they may be easily reconciled by forbearance extending to all points of difference.

That forbearance is needful to maintain the integrity of the smaller segments of the Church of Christ will be admitted. It has its salutary uses, but it meets difficulties that are not always of preference, but of conscientious conviction. The former might be surrendered; what of the latter? Are we I put the question to the enthusiast for ecclesiastical unity, "who is to make the sacrifices needed for union? Will he do it? He replies he cannot surrender conscience, and we applaud him for it. He could not be a Christian without conscience. But is not another equally sacred conscience as precious and as necessary to him? I think with this puzzling question to be answered in full before we can tell what steps which are required to effect this unity we might dismiss the subject, for it is a question which can never be answered to be agreed on by evangelical denominations of Christendom till the Millennial day.

But I might also ask the ardent advocate of an organic unity that is to obliterate all denominational distinctions, and with the word make it one, by *sanctifying them after the pattern of God's holiness.* Being one in resemblance to God they are necessarily one in resemblance to one another. The word is the means; sanctification and unity with God and one another the result. But it is not the only result. The unity of believers in Christ and one another, when beheld, carries with it the power of conviction to the world that Christ's mission is divine. "Sanctify them through thy truth—thy word is truth—that they may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." There are three persons in the Godhead. The spirit of aggrandizement may be intolerant of dissent; an unwise but well intended zeal may depend on the abolition of denominations, and desire the destruction of the personalities of Protestant churches in order to establish a more perfect unity; but the unity for which Jesus himself prayed—even if it were unity of the church which he intended—is not found in any such example.

But I proceed to the direct argument.

1. I assert that there can be no ecclesiastical organic unity of all believers now to represent it; and, in the present state of the church in the world, the government of the church cannot be Congregational and Episcopal impossible. The principal is true of all human administration. It would be equally impossible to organize a civil government that should cover an immense multitude of human beings, scattered across various continents, islands and oceans. Human wisdom is not adequate to the vast requirements of such an administration; the very force of numbers defies and limits the power of control. The largest constituent territories of his empires tend to independence; and, after certain limits of development are reached, falter, govern themselves than they can be governed by any central power. Nay, if it were possible, it would not be wise to submit the government of the Church or world to such a system. Despotism is engendered when governed by the powers that operate within narrowed limits. God, therefore, in his wisdom, for the good of the whole race, has established corresponding limitations upon his powers in the constitution of physical nature. He has given certain bounds to confine human ambition within the limits of human ability. He has made the world too vast and the antipodes too far off for the most wicked minds to reach each other by mountain ranges, by gulfs, and by what the Roman poet called the unsocial sea, that men might unite in one people made of one blood, to dwell, and has appointed before time the very bounds of their habitation. The rude ocean with its long wastes of waters protects against such unity as an impracticable thing. The lofty mountain peaks are the eternal barriers against such a conception as a folly. A church there shall be; but enthusiasm on the one hand and ambition on the other, must accept the inexorable fact that there can be a church that shall have many departments.

I need not say how wonderfully God's providence accommodates itself to this nature, so that the confusion of tongues divides and scatters human empires as surely as do vastness of distance and the mighty barriers of nature.

The force of modern Christian civilization may do much to ameliorate the years in difficult rank hard in human relations. The rail and the locomotive may join in one the extreme shores of vast empires and bring the ends of the earth and the sunset from their distant places. And continents may converse with each other across the ocean by means of the telegraph, so though sundered side by side. All these things shall aid the progress of our race. They shall assist nations to dwell together in peace and help the church in all her various departments to unite her effort for the world's conversion. But the fact remains the same, there can be no consolidation of power in merely human hands.

Of course these difficulties in the way of organic unity belong to the present stage of the church's existence in the world. Be it that Christ shall reign here, these difficulties shall vanish. But short of this they remain. Nay, we may doubt if even inspiration were ever intended to be the government of a universal church. We may gravely doubt if inspired Apostles could agree in such a work. On the question of organization and administration of a principle Paul withstood Peter to the face before all his fellows. On the mere assignments of a minister to the field of labor, the great Apostle of the Gentiles and Barnabas differed, and the contention was so sharp between them that they parted company and chose their paths of service in different lands.

2. My second direct argument against the theory of organic unity is that it is comprehensively at war with the Protestant principle of the right of private judgment. To this involved judgment Christ and his Apostles make their appeal. "Search the Scriptures," says Jesus. I speak unto you as unto wise men," says Paul; "judge ye what I say." The Bereans were noble in searching the Scriptures and exercising their judgment on it to see if what even an inspired Apostle said were so. But there is no just room for private judgment if it must yield to the decrees of an organic unity that is the basis of the separation. The theory I combat places things in false relations. It exalts the church above Christianity. It makes the unity of the outward organization of more importance than the integrity of Christian souls. The reverse of all this is correct. The church was designed to conserve Christianity, not to fetter and dwarf it. The kernel is better than the husk; religion is better than the church; faith in the soul is better than the letter of a creed, or the forms of devotion. These latter are all important for the purpose for which they were designed, and nothing more.

The Church is precious and sacred; but not to usurp Christ f place and lord it over human consciences. Hence the free spirit of Christianity has segregated itself into denominations. These free Churches of Jesus Christ maintaining reverence for the divine Word and making to it their sole and final appeal, are the organized expression of this private judgment. An organic unity would be dearly bought that would be purchased at the price of their existence.

3. My third direct argument against organic unity is the argument from History.

The doctrine of organic unity is not a novelty nor tho attempt to establish it an untried experiment. The past unfolds to us its pages; and we would be unwise indeed if we did not learn their lessons. Those lessons make neither the theory or practice lovely. Let us briefly advert to their teachings.

D'Aubigne, the great modern historian of the reformation, says:

"The doctrine of *'the Church'* and of necessity for *its visible unity,'* which had found footing as early as the third century favored the pretensions of Rome. The great bond which originally bound together the members of the Church was a living faith in the heart by which all were joined to Christ as their one Head. But various causes ere long conspired to originate and develop the idea of a necessity for outward fellowship."

And so, as history proceeds to show, grew up the idea of a unity of organization and central power. Dissent was not to be tolerated. Separation from the "Church Catholic," even tho' there never had been union with it, was schism. And for schism were eventually provided the cures of the dungeon, the gallows and the stake. "The Living Church retired by degrees to the lonely sanctuary of a few solitary souls; an exterior church was substituted in the place of it; and installed in all its forms as of divine institution." (Alzogine's Ref. Introduction.) And to establish this unity and by it professedly to convince the world that the mission of Christ was divine, Christ's professed ministers transformed themselves into very fiends of cruelty against God's saints. That which claimed to be "The Church," became the grand enemy of Christianity. The heart aches to think of the plaintive cries to God from hunted fugitives in the wilderness of the groans of victims broken on the wheel; of lives worn out in weary dungeons; of souls freed from the bonds of clay by the flames of a fiery martyrdom, with horrors of torture which make the blood curdle at their recital. Though these fearful fruits of the doctrine of unity are found thickest as we approach the era of the Reformation, yet the principle began to develop its tendencies in the church early. "Persecution powerless to destroy or even to shake the new community compressed it into the form of a more compacted unity. * * * * * * * The former vital unity parted asunder. The semblance of identical external organization was gradually substituted in place of the internal and spiritual unity, which is the very essence of a religion proceeding from God."

(D Aubigne.)

It is obvious that as organic unity made progress, spirituality declined; pitiless cruelty toward free consciences took the place of christian charity. Councils of the Church assumed to punish dissent with civil pains and penalties and while lands were turned into bleeding fields, the Church Triumphant and drenched with the blood of Christ's saints and all this in the name of "the Church," and to vindicate the organic unity. And thus to prove that Christianity is heaven-born.

Nor is it the Church of Rome only to whom the theory of organic unity and its corresponding practice must be charged. Let the Baptists, Covenanters and Quakers tell their bloody tale and see if it is a system that commends itself to our love by the fruits it has borne, even when advocated and enforced by Protestant hands.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¾@96.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE Pension and Bounty bills, as reported in the House, involving a disbursement of over six million dollars, will scarcely pass into laws at this session.

WE have, from the Census bureau, a copy of the official instructions to the assistants in the work of enumeration, which is to begin June 1st. We will present an abstract of them to-morrow.

IT IS CLEAR that a reduction of from thirty to fifty millions in the taxes will be provided for before the adjournment of Congress, in some form. There is equally certain to be a sharp contest over the arrangement of the details. In this connection we refer the reader to the remarks of Senator Sherman, printed in another column.

THE LYNCH BILL, for the promotion of our shipping interests, has finally been put aside in the House, although not without a strong vote in its favor. The merits of this measure have been defended with such signal ability by Messrs. Lynch and Negley that even this defeat has testified to the strength of their case. The proposition now passes to the next session, when its prospects will be more flattering.

A MEETING of the representatives of a very numerous and influential denomination of Christians convened in this city last evening. The Assembly embodies a large degree of intellectual culture and social as well as religious influence. We welcome its members to this city, with the sincere trust that their visit may be as pleasant to themselves personally as its purpose should prove profitable to their organization.

A COMMITTEE of the last Legislature is now in Washington, to urge the necessity as well as the justice of an immediate intervention by Congress, for the relief of our navigation interests from the encroachments of corporations in the erection of bridges across the channel of the Ohio. Senator GRAHAM and ex-Representative WALTON, of this county, are of the Committee, the first-named as its Chairman.

THE JUDD PROPOSITION, the short tariff bill, of which we spoke yesterday, had a strong vote in the House, 102 to 80, but failed of the necessary two-thirds for the suspension of the rules. We are aware that something of this kind would soon be rushed through the House, were it not certain of an ultimate defeat in the Senate. We should like to see the same resolution offered again with the iron-clause stricken out. Let the country see a square vote on the tea, coffee and sugar question!

SENATOR CAMERON will be selected as the representative of the Pennsylvania delegation on the Executive Committee of Republicans, to be formed by Senator Hamlin, in obedience to the instructions of a recent caucus at Washington. A private letter from the Capital, advising us of this fact a day or two since, added: "Look out for a howl from the *Commercial*!" And howl, the *Commercial* did, in its yesterday's issue. It was a puny, feeble, starveling howl, but its lack of volume was made up in spite. But that is not to be wondered at when one condiders the precise composition of the scribbling crowd of outsiders who have the control of our neighbor's types. They are very hungry, and their music is that of famishing wolves who smell the flesh-pots out of their reach. Throw to them a bone and how quiet they would be!

But, seriously, why should our neighbor be thus grieved? The Senator is the faithful representative of a party which the *Commercial* hates, and by which it was long since disowned. That journal should stick to its "honesty and reform" humbug, to its canal-enlargement job, to its bootless grabs at the sinking fund, to its contract to help the new State Treasurer to get his money back, and to its general functions as an organ of black-mail—and let individual Republicans and the party alone.

Shoo, fly!

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD bill, with amendments, is expected to pass the House this week. It will be remembered that the bill, or joint resolution, simply proposes to make good to the Company the acreage of its original land-grant, which has been since diminished by preempting settlers, to authorize the corporation to mortgage its estate for raising funds to complete the road, and to change somewhat the point of junction of the Portland and San Juan de Fuca branches. This is all of it. The Company's case is a meritorious one, and should have the public favor. They ask for no subsidy in bonds or cash, although they would gladly exchange their land-grant for the same subsidies per mile that were given to the Union Pacific Road. In mortgaging the property, they would follow the established practice of railway corporations. Since the cost of the work is to be very great, they desire to draw largely upon European capital for its defrayal, and to this end the privilege of creating a mortgage security is most desirable. We are assured that even without it the road will be built, but at an additional expense of perhaps a million of dollars through a less elevated credit. There have been already $6,500,000 raised in one week's time to build the first section of the road, which will be finished to Red River by next January, and every dollar of this sum was obtained from domestic parties who have thus proven their faith in the high value of the project and the certainty of its accomplishment.

We are happy to see that the new editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, a colored Democrat named Fox, is welcomed with a fraternal hand by our neighbor of the *Post*, who says: "The Democracy will accept all such intelligent alliances as Mr. Fox." We like the sense of that remark, although we can't admire its grammar! But a partial improvement is better than none. We quote the greater part of the *Post's* paragraph, for the especial benefit of our Democratic readers who used to hug the cheerful idea that theirs was an exclusively "white man's party." Friends! listen to such talk as this from that reliable old organ of "white folks," the Pittsburgh *Post:*

If Mr. Fox had reversed the order of things, and invested his money and talents in a Radical journal, it would have been all right; but for one of the newly enfranchised race to cut loose from Radical leading strings and dare to think and act for himself, is an unpardonable offence. Does the *Gazette* mean to say that there are no intelligent black men, or simply that there are no intelligent representatives of that race who are found allying themselves with the Democratic party? Either horn of the dilemma is an unfortunate one for the *Gazette*—at least so far as veracity is concerned; and if it will but consult its history, it will find that it is the intelligent negroes, and the intelligent only who are deserting the rotten Radical platform, cutting loose from the insincere and treacherous men who desire to use them for personal and political aggrandizement, and who are *seeking a home and shelter within the pales of the Democratic party.* We know it *must* go hard with Radical leaders, to lose any of the negro strength, upon which they have so implicitly relied, and to which they pin their faith; they imagine that they have a life lease upon him body and soul, and to have him hazard an independent thought or action is, to their narrow minds, unheard of gratitude—an unpardonable offence. *The Democracy will accept all such intelligent alliances as Mr. Fox*—the ignorant blacks the Radicals are welcome to, for within the ranks of that party they find their natural home.

D. J. MORRELL.

Upon the renomination of this gentleman, by his fellow citizens of Cambria, for their Representative in Congress, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* improved the occasion to parade the ill will of a handful of malcontents about Ebensburg as an unfriendly demonstration of great popular weight against the candidate. Probably, our neighbor had no special enmity against the candidate, but it must always yield to its own irresistible itching to scandalize anything Republican at every opportunity. Judging from the following article in the Ebensburg *Alleghanian*, its raid upon Mr. Morrell has about as little influence as one would have expected. Says the Cambria paper:

Mr. Morrell is emphatically a man of the people, and of all the citizens of our noble Commonwealth, he less perhaps than any other is the representative of a mere particular section. Starting in life with little else than his rectitude, his sagacity and a good stock of perseverance, he has been instrumental in building the largest industrial works in the entire nation. Coming to Cambria county when comparatively a young man to take upon him the business superintendence of a failing iron mill, by his tact, skill and industry, he made what had been a financial failure a great financial success. It is owing to him that Cambria to-day holds within her borders 45,000 people rather than 20,000. It is to him that Johnstown and the surrounding villages owe their prosperity. The bleak hills of Southern Cambria yield their hidden wealth of coal and iron, and support thousands of hardy and industrious freemen. Daniel J. Morrell's industry and ability opened the way for those sons of toil. Hundreds of farms and thousands of acres of land in Cambria, Blair and Somerset have greatly increased or even doubled their values through no other cause than the fact that Mr. Morrell succeeded in firmly establishing the great industrial works known as the Cambria Iron Company.

His connection with the iron interests of the State also intimately connects him with almost every branch of industry within our borders. All the signs indicate that we are about to enter upon a gigantic contest between free-trade and protection. We are hopeful as to the final result of that contest. Yet in it, Pennsylvania must take the lead on the side of protection. And Pennsylvania could as ill spare any other of her many brave and able defenders of protection as Daniel J. Morrell; so that it is not only the interest of the district, but of the whole State, that Mr. Morrell be returned for the third time to his post of honor. Certainly our district could not well secure a Representative more able, courteous, and attentive in all public matters, and in private life one of plainer habits and purer motives and conduct.

THE PROTHONOTARIES.

In urging the immediate appointment, by the Republican majority of the Supreme Bench, of Republican prothonotaries in place of the three partizans whom they are still suffering to remain in those important offices, we have expressed the clear wish of that majority of the people whose votes alone placed Messrs. READ, AGNEW and WILLIAMS in their own high positions.

In reiterating that urgent request, we again express the opinions of a people which is becoming impatient of a needless and irritating delay. What is asked from these three Justices is not within their judicial functions, but is strictly an executive act. The people have a right to control the *personnel* of the judiciary department, from Chief Justice down to the tipstaves, and have exercised that right as far as their political votes could go. We have given political heads to the administration, and expect the lower details to be arranged accordingly. The considerations which properly otherwise govern the strictly judicial duties of the bench have no bearing whatever upon this non-judicial question of merely executive duty.

We add that, while the people entertain a profound respect for the judicial qualifications of a majority of the bench, not one of the three could have been elevated to that place by their votes, had there been any reasonable ground to believe that he would have favored the retention in office of the obnoxious partizans who now fill the prothonotaryships by the sufferance of the Court.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Republican party all over the State, we think in candor, have a right to complain of the action of the majority of justices now on the Supreme Court bench on the subject of the prothonotaries of that Court. James Ross Snowden, prothonotary of the Eastern district, is now in office over his time, his term having expired on the 2d of March last. No man is insane enough to suppose that a Democratic majority of justices would have allowed a Republican prothonotary to remain in office after his term had expired. Mr. Wallace De Witt, prothonotary of the Middle, and Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, prothonotary of the Western district, are also over their time, their terms having expired on the 17th of March. These gentlemen are all bitter partisans. They all voted against the men who now compose the Republican majority on the Supreme bench. The Republican party owes these prothonotaries no patronage, and we believe we urge no undue claim, and ask for no undignified action, when we appeal to the common-sense view of this subject, and ask that the expired terms of these bitter Copperheads be filled by the appointment of Republicans equally capable and far more deserving than they occupy these positions. Let us be just to ourselves as a party and as men. The organization of the Republican party cannot easily be held together if we give our bitter opponents the fairest fruits of our hardest won victories. There are young Republicans who have earned these places—men of ability and experience, capable in all respects to discharge all the duties connected with the positions. To such as these the Republican justices on the Supreme Court bench should look for prothonotaries, as the party now unquestionably looks for such action at their hands.

PITTSBURGH, May 24th, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be kind enough to inform through the columns of your paper whether the Soldiers' Orphans will be brought from Phillipsburg to join in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, and if so, where and how are they to be cared for, as we wish to aid in the good work if we are informed of the way in which we can be useful? We shall look for an answer with interest.

MANY READERS OF THE GAZETTE.

[Respectfully referred to the Committee on Arrangements—Ed.]

A PROTEST signed by over four thousand citizens of San Domingo has been received at Washington, against the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of that Island. It was laid before the Senate and will undoubtedly have some influence in settling the question, as it has been heretofore represented that the citizens of the island were unanimously in favor of selling it to this government.

The National Budget.

WE quote from the Congressional proceedings of Monday last:

Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate upon the necessity of greater economy in appropriations in connection with the reduction of taxation, taking as his text the amendments just adopted, which he said necessitated an additional expense of $400,000 per annum, by adding to the permanent clerical force some six or seven hundred lady employes. This was a fair sample of indiscriminate increase of appropriations in the Senate. The uncertainty thereby occasioned as to aggregate amounts was the real cause of difficulty in fixing the rates of taxation. The bill was one of eight annual appropriation bills which included every branch of expenditure of the National Government. In the book of estimates furnished by various Bureaus, these expenditures were set forth as follows:

Legislative Department	$ 2,823,000
Executive Department	21,321,000
Judicial Department	1,575,000
Military Service	33,000,000
Naval expenses	24,598,000
Indian service	5,048,000
Pensions	30,490,000
Public Works	24,625,000
Postal deficiencies	5,524,000

These, with the items of permanent appropriations made a total of $155,297,617 of annual expenditure. To these were to be added what are called indefinite appropriations and that great item of interest on the public debt, $129,077,000, making a total upon which the various appropriation bills were based of $298,516,732.16. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the amount at $291,000,000—a discrepancy of some $7,000,000, which was explained in the difference in the item of public works, the Secretary's estimate being $19,132,000 in excess of the appropriation of last year. The action of Congress in increasing the items of appropriation, far in excess of the estimate of the Departments, was referred to as an additional element of uncertainty in determining our expenses for the coming year, as also the fact of an unexpended balance in the Treasury Department of $110,000,000. This might be drawn upon largely. In addition to the annual appropriations, it might be continued over until the following year. An amendment has been engrafted upon the bill by which these balances, hereafter, would be carried to the surplus fund, the transfer of appropriations having been forbidden by an act of February, 1868. The item of claims was also indefinite. If, as had been proposed, Congress adopted this principle of paying all damages incurred by loyal people in the South during the war, this item would amount to at least fifty millions. The judgments of the Court of Claims, amounting to $1,250,000, and the action of Congress on private claims, would further swell the aggregate. No reliable estimates of the cost for the Indian service could be made. The House of Representatives had held that treaties of the Senate were good for nothing, until that body appropriated the money to make them good. Differences between the two Houses on Indian affairs, had caused our treaties to be entirely disregarded on our part. No man could tell to-day whether this service next year would cost twenty or fifty millions of dollars, as war might spring up at any time. The Bounty bill, recently passed by the House, would absorb about $200,000,000. Some three years ago the House passed a similar bill which the Senate amended in Conference Committee, to grant bounties to the amount of $80,000,000. This proposition was now substantially renewed with a reduction of these $80,000,000. This general resume would show the impossibility of estimating with exactness until after Congress adjourned what amount of money would be necessary for the next fiscal year. If the Secretary's estimate, amounting to $291,000,000, was adhered to the one per cent. on the national debt, $24,000,000, would make $315,000,000, to which would have to be added the excess of all appropriations above the estimated figures. The total estimated revenues of the Government amounted to $393,000,000, leaving a surplus of seventy-eight millions. The question was what taxes ought to be repealed; which among them bore most heavily upon the industry of our people? Our internal revenue was the product of war, and was directly felt by the people, while our customs duties had a direct force since the formation of the Government, were indirect, mainly upon articles of luxury or consumption, and so well distributed that their weight fell fairly and in just proportion to the ability to pay, though we might differ in theories, yet under any administration the chief burden of taxation would rest upon imported goods. These now yielded one hundred and eighty-five millions in gold, and the revenue was not likely to diminish. Was it not better to retain this revenue and for the present confine our reduction of taxes to new and direct burdens of internal taxation? If it was not for the interest on the public debt all internal taxation might be dispensed with, as the revenue from customs was sufficient to pay all ordinary expenses of the Government. The taxes proposed by the Finance Committee to be repealed and those to be retained were then referred to. The taxes on whisky and tobacco were now levied upon a carefully prepared law, and it was not proposed to change them in any way. They would yield—spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $30,000,000; fermented liquors, $6,000,000, making $86,000,000 of taxes to be repealed. The most offensive was the tax on sales, which was a tax on enterprise, subject to every objection. It yielded $8,000,000. The next most oppresive tax was the tax on gross receipts, mainly on insurance companies and transportation, yielding $6,300,000. So with the taxes on legacies, successions, watches, carriages, &c. It was proposed to do away with the whole system of special taxes; some of them are proper subjects of taxation, but as a system they were the most oppressive that could be levied. They yielded, including the tax on banks and bankers, about ten millions of dollars. It is also in contemplation to throw off fourteen million dollars from the income tax. Upon the general question of income tax, Mr. Sherman insisted that it was the most equitable tax levied, that it was the only one upon property, and the only one that discriminated between the rich and poor man. He quoted from various writers on political economy to show its justice in theory, and that in execution it was no more objectionable than any other tax.

Mr. Morton said the country demanded a reduction of the duties on articles of necessity extending into consumption by the poor, and Congress must meet that demand before the adjournment.

West Hickcery Items

The following is the production of the wells in this vicinity:

Miles Farm is owned by the Warren & Venango oil company of Pittsburgh, and the wells are as follows: Coe, Smutz & Co., 7 wells producing 27 bbls.; new well drilling. Collins Bros., 2, producing 10 bbls. Irvington oil company, 2, producing 18 bbls.; Armenia, producing 2 bbls. Wideawake, producing 4 bbls.; Hoffman, producing 3 bbls.; Blocher, 15 bbls.

Royal E. Scott Farm is owned by Scott, Grandin & Fisher. Dewey & Laney well, producing 10 bbls.; Fisher & Ralston's well, a late strike, is pumping 40 bbls. and increasing. Several others are nearly ready to be tested.

On the R. C. Scott lower farm, Thornberg well, producing 6 bbls. Goodrich well pumping 80 bbls; Harmony well, 70 bbls; Capt. Goodrich, No. 9 (new) pumping 90 bbls.

On the H. W. Scott, Grandin & Neyhart farm, No. 9 pumping 75 bbls.

On the Turtle farm, Venture well, 200 bbls. This farm is now all leased and subleased, and preparations are being made for a large number of new rigs—some 25 in number.

On the Wilkins farm adjoining, McNair well on lease No. 1, is down 430 feet. Rigs nearly up on No. 5, 6, 3, 7, and 9. The greatest activity is noticeable, and this farm will soon be thoroughly tested. It promises well as it unquestionably lies on the belt and is a sure thing.

On the Isaac Jones farm adjoining the Wilkins, on the east Mr. Binney has leased and is getting his rig up.

On the Allen farm, further down the creek, there is considerable excitement, and if leases could be had, it would be speedily tested.

The Grove farm company have leased 40 acres to Irvin, W. E. McClintock and Faucet, and four rigs are already going up. This is an immense tract containing 960 acres, and looks good.

Leases have been let on the Faulkner farm on the east, and 3 wells are immediately to be started.—*Tidioute Journal.*

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency have authorized General Garfield, by a special vote, to ask the consent of the House to report his Currency bill, with an additional section inflicting much heavier penalties on the banks for certify checks without holding in hand the money of the signer to the full amount.

Democratic Sneers at the "Dutch."

We quote from the Congressional proceedings of Monday last:

Mr. Bergener (Rep., Texas), as a citizen of German birth, criticised the remark of Mr. Voorhees last Thursday, that the cry in Indiana was, "Let the Irish go, let the Dutch go, we have got the negroes in their places." He wanted to let the people know that Congress at least did not join in that kind of popular slang. He inferred from the remarks of Mr. Voorhees that there was still a class of people who treated the foreigners and colored men as voting cattle, and on a careful perusal of that gentleman's remarks, no other inference could be drawn from it than that he (Voorhees) was of that opinion. Those who heard the peculiar tone given to the word "Dutch," had come to the conclusion that they were treated in that way. He himself did not care whether he was called a "Hollander," or a "German." He knew that the word "Dutch" was but a geographical error, and was continued by the similarity of the sound to that of "Deutsch," but the peculiar way in which it is used by the people at large, contained something contemptable, and which ought to be banished from the House. He considered the House as the drawing-room of the nation where decent language ought to be used. The Germans were an intelligent and logical people, and would stand faithfully by the Republican party as long as that party remained true to itself. As to the colored people, they were keen in their instincts, they knew who made them free, and they would stand by them. If there were negroes who voted the other way it was not the African who voted so, but it was the "slave" that was still "cropping out." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Finkelburg (Rep., Mo.), on the same subject, remarked that where certain reflections were made on his nationality the other day, he did not deem them worthy of response, but as attention had been called to them by the gentleman from Texas it was perhaps proper that he should add a word to what had been said. If there was still any one on the floor who believed that the German votes of the country could be transferred from one party to another by mere political maneuvering, or that the German citizens could be used like a shuttle-cock by sharp political gamesters, they not only underrated the intelligence and moral character of his countrymen, but showed a deplorable ignorance on their own part.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.), suggested that the gentleman from Ohio (Mungen) be allowed to address the Committee in German.

Watkins Glen.

A party of excursionists—railroad men and editors—have lately visited the glen at Watkins, N. Y. Among them was "Porte Crayon," of *Harper's Magazine*, and Volck, the sculptor. One of the party thus describes the scenery:

"The glen is a gorge, cut through the solid rock by the water, which finds an outlet into the lake, after many tortuous windings and eddyings, forming cascades and rapids at every few steps. It was first brought into notice in 1863, when staircases were built, so as to render the first section passable. Bridges have been thrown across the various chasms, stairs constructed and footways cut in the rocks, which form a complete wall on either side, so that now the glen is open to visitors for six miles or more. This strange freak of nature is well worthy of a visit during the summer months.

"At the present season, when the rains have swollen the streams, the scene of this wild place is rendered more striking. The roar of the water as it dashes from rock to rock, now forming pools and eddys, now falling with a sullen boom into the basins of solid rock which have been worn smooth by the huge boulders that are washed down in the fall, and whirled round and round by the waters. Towering above, high walls shut out the sunlight, while lichens and mosses cling to the strata, and pines and hemlocks find a doubtful foothold at dizzy heights, or shoot out from rifts along the sides, at times falling across the narrow gorge, forming a bridge, or leaning away out over the waters, uncertain whether to plunge below or cling to their scant foothold. The dripping of water is heard on all sides. A constant current of damp air sweeps through the narrow place, and a solemn silence, save the roar of waters, always prevails. No animal life is seen, the song of cheerful birds finds no echo in this dismal place, the nimble squirrel avoids it, a solitary toad may sometimes be seen peering out from its damp abode among the dripping rocks, but all other signs of life are absent. The stream of water which flows through it, the fitful gorge winds around the rocks so that further progress seems at times completely barred. A few steps, however, reveal a rift through which the tourist emerges into still stranger formations of rock and water. Just above Glen Alpha, or the first glen, and away up on the right of the rugged sides, surrounded by foliage, is now being constructed a commodious hotel."

THE Deer Lodge City (Montana) *New Northwest* says: Mr. A. Elliot recently purchased the Hall farm, on Cottonwood Creek, a half mile from town. It has on it a double log house, one story, having a roof area of 17x40 feet. On it there is a dirt roof. Mr. Elliot was engaged in re roofing it with boards, and had it about completed on Saturday when a storm burst. His son, a lad of a dozen years, was on one corner and he on the comb. As the whirlwind dipped he called to his son to jump down, and Mr. Elliot clasped the comb projection of the boards to prevent being blown to the ground. Just at the instant the entire roof, rafters and all, was lifted from the building and rising with the whirlwind, sailed away, attaining an altitude of about forty feet at the greatest, and landing 189 feet from the house, where Mr. Elliot was dumped by the concussion. The roof performed a somersault over him, and was scattered in a thousand fragments up the valley. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Elliot is only slightly bruised. The lad was uninjured, the board roof gliding out from under him, leaving him sitting disconsolate on the dirt roof, while his father was abandoning him at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When it is considered that the roof contained 1,200 feet of lumber, was nailed to heavy log rafters, and that the whole affair was carried 189 feet intact, some idea of the force of the whirlwind may be obtained.

THE Kokomo (Indiana) *Tribune* of the 19th says: "A Mr. Disinger had been paying attention to a Miss Osborn. She got acquainted with a Mr. Danford and liked him. The latter and the young lady were engaged, and the fact became known. Disinger then wrote the young lady a very mean letter, charging her with disgraceful conduct. The letter was shown to Danford, and he felt much incensed over it. The parties all lived several miles northwest of this city, and very near the Cass county line. On last Sunday evening the young men met and high words ensued. Finally Disinger drew a revolver which Danford took away from him. Afterward he took a club from him, but such were the pugnacious demonstrations of Disinger that Danford struck him. He has a crippled hand that furnishes a very hard and pointed fist. So strong was the stroke that Disinger's skull was broken in, and he died almost immediately. The case will come before the grand jury next week.

THE Oil Creek Extension of the Lake Shore road was completed to Oil City and connected with the Oil Creek road on Saturday last. In making this connection it became necessary for the track to cross the tracks of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Great difficulty was experienced by the Lake Shore people in making the crossing, owing to an Erie railway train constantly moving over the point of crossing for two or three days; but the Erie men, becoming tired of the contest, withdrew for a time, when the track was put down in proper shape, so that all roads were in as good condition as before.

Monday morning, before daybreak, a large mob were brought down to the field of action on one of the Erie trains and set to work at once to put the task of destroying the track and property of the Lake Shore Company.

MAN INJURED BY LIGHTNING.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: During the storm on Monday afternoon a man, whose name our informant did not ascertain, was prostrated by lightning at one of the stations on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, above this city. The gentleman was sitting on the platform when the electric fluid struck a telegraph pole near him, and after running down about half its length, left it and ran down his person. He was quite seriously if not fatally injured. It was not known at the time our informant left whether he would survive or not. The indications of his recovery were not flattering. Three or four others who were in the immediate vicinity were also prostrated, but soon recovered from the effects of the shock.

A SWEET AMERICAN POEM.

TO FLORENCE HUNTINGTON, PASSAMAQUODDY, MAINE.

Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy,
Shall we seek for communion of souls
Where the deep Mississippi meanders
Or the distant Saskatchewan rolls?

Ah, no—for in Maine I will find thee
A sweetly secluded nook,
Where the fair winding Skoodoowahskookasis
Conjoins with the Skoodoowabskook.

There wander two beautiful rivers
With many a winding and crook
The one is the Skoodoowahskookasis,
The other the Skoodoowabskook.

Ah, sweetest of haunts! though unmentioned
In geography, atlas, or book,
How fair is the Skoodoowahskookasis
When rejoining the Skoodoowabskook.

Our cot shall be close to the waters
Within that sequestred nook—
Reflected in Skoodoowahskookasis
And mirrored in Skoodoowabskook.

You shall sleep to the music of leadsis
By sephyrs in wantonness shook,
And dream of the Skoodoowahskookasis,
And, perhaps, of the Skoodoowabskook.

When awakened by the hens and the roosters,
Each morn, you shall joyously look
On the junction of Skoodoowahskookasis
With soft gliding Skoodoowabskook.

Your food shall be fish from the river,
Caught upon the point of a hook,
From murmuring Skoodoowahskookasis
Or wandering Skoodoowabskook.

You shall quaff the most sparkling of water,
Drawn forth from a silvery brook
Which flows to the Skoodoowahskookasis
And then to the Skoodoowabskook.

And you shall preside at the banquet,
And I will wait on you as cook;
And we'll talk of the Skoodoowahskookasis
And tell of the Skoodoowabskook.

Let others sing loudly of Saco,
Of Quoddy and Tattamaguouche;
Of Kennebecasis and Quoco,
Or Meriguonishe and Buctouche.

Of Nashwaak and Eagegnadvique,
Of Mommerramamerriook—
There's none like the Skoodoowacskookasis,
Excepting the Skoodoowabskook.

THE Senate Military Committee decide to report against the House proposition to make the 30th of May a national holiday. The committee think it is not only unnecessary, but that it will interfere with the business interests of the country, and that it is better to leave the matter to the natural impulses of the people to commemorate, as they deem most fitting, each recurring year.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.

SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the most indubitable experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist of general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the annual internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietary or tentative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have examined this whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it alone and the same time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers, in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

my16-w3

C. D. ARNSTHAL. L. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,

Virginia and Louisville

Tobacco Agency,

SEGARS,

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

my17-x5

DECORATED AND PLAIN

Marble and Slate

MANTLES,

Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Marbleized Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my23-w8t-T W. W. WALLACE.

R. M. McCOWAN. J. R. McKOWN

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

☞ Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my3-w46-1TH8

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their poles being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

my23

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

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PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

my23

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

New Dress Goods

In Organdies, Lawns,
Barèges, Grenadines,
Dress Linens, P. K's,
Black and Colored Silk Poplin,
Plain and Chene Mixed Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bright Summer Plaids.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Summer Shawls,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SKIRTS,

VERY CHEAP.

A FINE LOT OF

NEW CASSIMERES,

Cottonades and Linen Drills,

AT

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD

FOR SALE,

OF

S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,

Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady side Churches, on line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and Lot 80 feet front by 135 feet deep, which includes all Outbuildings, Cistern, Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c. PRICE $15,000.

ALSO.

LOTS.

Adjoining Lots of 60 by 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.

ALSO.

CITY PROPERTY.

Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Strawberry alley, and running back to Alley 12 feet wide, about 100 feet, on which is erected two two-story Frame Dwellings. PRICE, $12,500, or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being only a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.

ALSO.

Fire-Proof Safe.

A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale cheap.

For any further information of the above items inquire of

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS

OFFERED

This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings AT EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.

Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.

AT 20 CENTS.

Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.

AT 25 CENTS.

Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.

LADIES' AND MEN'S

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

Morganstern & Co's,

SUCCESSOR TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

my4-w36

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
21 Collecting District of Penna.,
No. 67 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 26th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the times and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collected by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

my20-v21 COLLECTOR.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the

Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,

Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FRESH STOCK

OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

Embroidered Linen Sets,

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A New Stock of

HOSIERY.

Men's and Boys' Socks,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Lace Mitts,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
White and Brown Linen Aprons.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price,
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my26

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870.

The highest prices at the stock exchange, the gold room and the bond market made at the close of last evening's business were maintained, and a further rise at least for a point or two is almost certain to follow before there can be any reaction. Gold was steady at 114⅛ to 114⅜.

Bonds; for 1877s 113¾, and 10-40s, 108¼. Pacific Mail is taken in hand by a strong clique and may be run up, but that this stock will sooner or later heavily decline there is no doubt. New York Central is strong at 101¼, and Reading at 105 to 105⅝.

Money easy at 6 to 8 per cent. Business very dull.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114⅜	American	43½
Silver	112	Western Union	81
1881 Bonds	117⅛	N. Y. Central	101½
5-20 Bonds 1862	111¾	Reading	105⅛
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	P. Ft. Wayne & C.	96
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Ohio & Miss	38⅝
Consols 1865	113⅜	Mich. Southern	97⅜
5-20 Bonds 1867	113¼	Cleveland & P.	108¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	108¾	Chicago & N. W	82
10-40	108¾	N. W. Pref.	86½
Adams Express	63½	Erie	23½
Merchants U. Ex.			

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.70	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	22	24¾
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	85
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	49

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	111⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	111⅛	U. P. R. R.	87⅝
U. S. 5-20 1865	111⅛	Cen. Pacific	92¾
U. S. 10-40	108⅛	Cy. Pacifics	12

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 25, 1870.

Money easy at 3a5 per cent. Sterling firmer at 9¾a9⅝ per cent. Gold quiet; opened at 114⅜, touched 114¼ and 114⅜, and closed at 114⅜. Carrying rates 2a5 per cent. The clearances were $45,000,000. The Government sold $1,000,000 at 113 8-10a114 5-100. Exports, $734,664.

Governments strong: Coupons of '81, 117a117½; '62, 113a112½; '64, 111a111½; '65, 111a111¾; new, 111a111¾; '67, 111a111¾; '68, 111a111¾; 10-40's, 108a108⅝; currency 6's, 120 bid.

State bonds strong; Missouris, 91½; old Tennessees, 61; new do., 56¾; old North Carolinas, 48¾; new do., 35.

Stocks higher, closing strong, though a trifle under the highest point of to-day.

Canton, 69¾; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 81½; Quicksilver, 53; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 15½; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells & Fargo, 39½; American Express, 45½; Pacific Mail, 38½; New York Central, 101¾; do scrip, 96; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 130½; Reading, 105; Michigan Central, 123; Lake Shore, 97½; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 108¾; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 119; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 65½; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 55½; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 35; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 38½; Hartford, 55; U. C. & C., 79½; St. Joe, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $55,869,419; currency, $4,87,366; general, $92,097,351.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870.

The oil market continues distressingly dull and what is worse still there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. There has been "hitch" in the business now for several days, what it is or what produced it, it is difficult to point out but that there is something in the way is evident from the very light sales. The main cause of the unsatisfactory and stagnated condition of the market lies in the unfair and unjust policy by pursued certain railroad companies, and for this there seems to be no help at present, no way of obtaining relief. We do not say that this is the direct cause of the present stagnation, although there is no doubt but what indirectly it has something to do with it there is no doubt but what the high rates of freight on oil has done more to injure the trade here, than all other causes combined.

CRUDE.

Continues dull but unchanged. Sale of 1,000 bbls immediate delivery, 40 to 45; and $4.50 at Oil City. Quotations may be fairly given at 12 to 12¼, spot or seller this month; 12, seller June; 12¾, seller July; 13, August; 13½, September; 13½ to 13, seller all year, and 13½ to 14 buyer all year.

REFINED.

Market quiet and without material change. May and June, quoted at 27; July, 27¼; August to December, 28; buyer all year, 29 bid. There was a sale at 29¾, for June, but subsequently it sold up to 27.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

H. W. C. Tweddle & Co, on account S. A. Hull; A. B. Mills & Co, on account W. Bartle; J. K. Truax & Co, on account same. Total ..... 210 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Brann & Wagner 447 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Montzheimer & Kechler, 450 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
H. Koehler & Co., 101 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
J. C. Kirkpatrick 102 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co. 322 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bro. & Co., 268 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.
Citizens Oil Co., 472 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.
H. W. Morgan 140 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F. & Co., 521 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.
Total ..... 2,984 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. ROIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1870.

From D. C. Herbst from Parker to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 82 bbls.
From D. C. Herbst from Cochran to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 420 bbls.
From J. Lombard from Parker to Lombard, Ayres & Co., New York, 1,443 bbls.
From Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm & Lloyd, Philadelphia, 1,480 bbls.
From J. Bushnell from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 3,319 bbls.
From H. S. Duncan from Parker to W. F. Logan & Co., Philadelphia, 438 bbls.
From Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macys & Sons, New York, 318 bbls.
From Eastorly from Parker to Josiah Macys & Sons, New York, 484 bbls.
From A. P. Bennett from Scrubgrass to Wallace, Curtis & Co., Philadelphia, 482 bbls.
From other points east, 401 bbls.
Total ..... 8,847 bbls. of 45 gals.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870.

We have to report a continued dullness in the hide and leather trade, and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. Stocks are not large, and the demand is light being restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of consumers. Prices have receded steadily since the first of the year, until they are now down on to a gold basis, and it is possible the next change will be in favor of better prices, and larger sales. Following are the ruling quotations, as furnished by Mr. G. H. Anderson:

LEATHER.

Oak Slaughter in Rough	35@	35
" " Sole Light and Mid	37@	40
" " Heavy	39@	40
" Spanish " All Weights	39@	40
Red Sole B. A. Middling	31@	33
" " Heavy	31@	32
" " Oronoco	44@	45
Shoe Skirting	$1.13@$1.45	
Wax Calf	50@	75
" Kip	24@	35
Oak Harness best City	41@	43
" Country	36@	40
Russet Skirting	45@	46
" Bridle per doz	$55.00@$60.00	
"	50.00@55.00	
Black Bridle	5.25@	5.50
No. 1 Pad Skins	43@	44
Band Leather per lb	38@	42
Hand		

HIDES.

Green Salted Hides all weights	9@	10
Green Butcher " Cow and Steer	13@	14
Green Salted Kip	14@	14
Green Salted Calf	20@	22
Dry Flint Hides		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod Oil per gallon	$1	00
Best Straits		85
Best Bank		80
Tallow per lb		8@9

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870.

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading commodities, and no important changes to make in quotations, and while business, generally, is dull it is nevertheless full as good as it usually is at this particular time. Our country trade is always light at this season of the year, as country people are always busily engaged on their farms about this time, and in the absence of country buyers, trade is always very slow.

APPLES—Season about over. We continue to quote at $2@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand continues to improve and with diminished arrivals prices are tending upward. We now quote at 18 to 23, for good to choice.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Dull and nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 23¾ to 24 for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Ohio Goshen is quoted at 15@16 and New York Goshen at 17@17½.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2.25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market quiet and unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12@14 and Cherries, 20@22 cts.

EGGS—With an improved demand and continued light arrivals, prices are strong and tending upward. We now quote at 16@17.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged, and the feeling is not as strong as it was a week or two ago. The excitement which then prevailed has almost died out, and those who have been operating with a view to big prices are likely to be disappointed. We now quote as follows: $5.25@5.50 for spring wheat; and $5.50@6 for winter wheat, and $7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $5.25.

GROCERIES—Sugars are more active and higher—¼ on refined and ⅛ on raw. Coffee continues dull and drooping. Syrups are steady but without quotable change. New Orleans molasses firm, much firmer than syrups. Teas, Fish, etc., very dull and nothing new. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Cuba, 10¼@11; Porto Rico at 10¾@11⅜; New Orleans, 10¾@12c; Havana in boxes, 11@12. Molasses Sugars, 8¾@11¾. A Coffee, 13c; C do 12½; Extra C, 12¾@12¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered 13¾c.

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 18¾c; fair to good, 19@20c; prime, 21¾c; choice, 22c; strictly choice, 22¾c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80@85c; Porto Rico, 60@70c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer and Elder, or "H and E" Syrup, 85c; White Honey Drips, 85c; Silver Drips, 80c; Leaving, 65c; Golden, 60c; Amber and lower grades from 35@55c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@$1.50; Gunpowder, $1.50@1.75; Imperial, $1.25@1.50; Japan, 95@$1.25; Oolong, 75@$1.25; Souchong, 60@$1.25; Extra, $1.00@1.25.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 34c; Pimento, 28c; Cassia, 60@65c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.30@$1.40.

FRUITS—Prunes, 12c; Currants, 13½c; Layer Raisins, 4¼; per box; Valencia Raisins, 16@16c per lb.

PICKLES—Chemical Olive, 8c; Babbitt's, 11½; Oakley's, 10c; Crampton's, 11c; Dobbin's, 14½c; Chemical Evasive, 7½c; Rosin, 3½@5½; Toilet Soaps, 15@22c. Mackerel—New Labrador Herring, $8@9. Codfish, 5 cts per pound.

GRAIN—The feeling in wheat continues a little offish, and the millers are "bearish," though as yet there is no quotable decline, and we continue to quote red at $1.15@1.20, and white at $1.20@1.25 for fair to prime. Corn unchanged; we continue to quote at 47@48, in first hands, and 50@51 on wharf and track; Oats unchanged; we quote at 40@42 for car load lots on track. Barley and Barley Malt quiet. Corn—receipts 4500 bush; opened lc bettter and closed dull with the advance lost; sales 14,000 bush, at $1.08@1.14 for new mixed western, closing at $1.08@1.12; $1.17@1.17 for new yellow western. Oats—receipts 34,800 bush; dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bush at 44@45c for western; 46@48c for Ohio and State. Hay quiet. Hops in fair request at 16@22c. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather less active and heavy. Wool dull; sales 250,000 lbs domestic fleece at 36@46c; tubed 45@46; pulled 37@40c. Coffee firm and quiet. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 18c for crude and 27@27½c for refined. Rice firmer at 7@8c. Sugar less active; sales 720 hhds at 9@9¾c for Cuba and 9¾@10c for Port Rico. Sheathing Copper steady at 34c; ingot quiet at 18½c for Baltimore, and 16c for lake. Pig Iron dull at $33@36 for Scotch and $31@34 for American. Bar steady at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet Iron quiet at 10¾@11c, gold, for Russian. Nails dull at 4¾c for cut; 5¼@5½c for clinch and 6¾@7c for horse shoe. Provisions: Pork firmer; sales 625 bbls at $29.81a29.87 for mess; jobbing lots $30; prime $27.50@28; prime mess $26.50; also 750 bbls mess, seller June, July and August, at $29.60@29.75. Beef quiet and steady, with sales of 110 bbls at $11a15 for plain mess; $16@17 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $20.50@27 for extra mess; $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 60 bbls at $28@31. Middles dull. Cut meats dull at 12¾@13c for shoulders, 15¼@16c for hams. Lard steady, with sales of 150 tierces at 18@18½c for steam, 18¾@19c for kettle rendered; also 1,000 tierces prime steam seller May June and July, at 15, 15¼@16c. Butter lower at 20@25c for Ohio. Cheese dull and heavy at 7@8c. Freights to Liverpool firm shipments of 15,000 bush wheat per steam at 9½d.

Latest—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat quiet and rather easier with No. 2 spring at $1.15@1.21 and winter red and amber western at $1.28@1.30. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at 44@45c for western and 46@48c for Ohio. Corn dull at $1.07@1.12 for new mixed western. Pork quiet with mess at $29.75 seller June, $29.60 seller three months and $30 cash. Beef firm with a moderate demand. Cut Meats and Bacon nominal. Lard quiet; prime steam held at 16¾c on spot; 15¾@16c bid, held at 16c for June or July, with 15¾a15¾c bid. Eggs dull at 15a16c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull, and at most nominal. Wheat—No. 2 opened firm and excited, and closed quiet and easy, at 95c cash, and 98¾c sellers June, this afternoon dull, at 98c cash, and 98¾@99c sellers June. Corn firm, closing at 85¾c for No. 2; unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull and heavy, closing at 48c for No. 2. Rye quiet and steady, closing at 79¾c for No. 2. Barley nominal. Highwines $1.04@1.05. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $28.75@29. Lard 15¾@15¼c. Dry-salted shoulders 11¾@11¾c. Hogs opened active and closed dull, at $8.50@9.35 for common to extra prime. Cattle dull; $5.25@8.62½ for common cows to extra shipping steers. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—42,62 bbls flour, 64,280 bush wheat, 157,040 bush corn, 48,864 bush oats, 2,150 bush rye, 4,070 bush barley, 4,928 hogs. Shipments—2,719 bbls flour, 24,018 bush wheat, 166,137 bush corn, 11,082 bush oats, 16,300 bush rye, 5,291 bush barley, 4,270 hogs. Freights quiet and firmer.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Tobacco active and is strong. Cotton held at 22c, but without sales. Hemp firm at $1.30@1.36 for undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged; $4@4.25 for fall superfine; $4.30@4.90 for X, $4.75@5 for XX, $5.10@5.75 for XXX, family brands $5.75@8.25. Wheat firm No 2 spring 85c; choice No 2 do 95c, No 3 red fall $1.06@1.06, No 1 do $1.06@1.15. Corn dull and lower at 37@39c, yellow 90@$1 latter for fancy, $1@1.07 for white. Oats dull and lower, with sales at 36@36c. Barley: nothing doing. Rye better at 80@85c, latter for choice. Whisky lower at $1.05. Coffee dull at 20@22c. Sugar firm and highly refined at 10¾@12c. Louisiana molasses higher at 67@68c for sugar house. Pork dull and weak at 29@30c. Dry salted meats: nothing doing, but 13c offered for clear rib, but 15¾c asked for clear. Bacon at 13¾@14¾c. Shoulders 12¾c asked for clear sides. 17¾c offered. Lard dull and nominal at 15¾@15¾ for prime steam, 16@16¾c for choice kettle rendered. Receipts—Flour, 5,700 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bush; corn, 39,200 bush; oats, 31,400 do; rye 1,200 do. Cattle; hogs firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour unchanged and the demand is light. Wheat was offered more freely under the increased supplies; No. 1 red sold at $1.10, and No. 2 at $1.08. Corn in good demand at 86@86c, which was more freely met by holders; the supply is large. Oats dull under large receipts, and prices are drooping; No. 2 at 45c; No. 3 ear, and white sold at 58@60c, the latter an extreme rate. Rye firm at 97@98c; supply light, and sales of choice were made at $1. Barley dull; middling 23@23½c; the demand is only light. Tobacco firm; sales 302 hhds at $6.75@11.25, for trash to common leaf. Whisky opened quiet but firm at $1.03@1.04, but advanced 2c, closing at $1.05@1.06 for new and old prooftested. Mess pork is held more firmly at $29.50@30. Lard is nominally unchanged and held at 16c. Bulk meats held more firmly; shoulders at 12c; sides at 15c. Bacon is held at 15½c, 16½c for shoulders, 17c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams 19@20c. Linseed oil dull at $1.20@1.23 for extra. Butter dull at 20@25c. Prime advanced to 15c. Gold 114⅜. Money market easy.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—No beeves and none wanted; but few arrivals are expected for to-morrow, and will doubtless be lower; the hot damp weather, with an abundance of strawberries retailing at twenty cents per quart, hurt the sales of meat. Sheep: arrival of three cars, and even they were not wanted; prices were another lot lower for thin Ohio of 68 lbs, selling at 4¾c, some of 77 lbs at 5¾c, and one car of 81 lbs at 6¾c, with another car of the same weight at 6½c, but most of these were held from yesterday. Lambs are worth 12a14c, with a few extra Jerseys at 16c. Hogs are plenty; at 8 cars were held over, generally steady at 11¾c. Calves glut the market at 7a9c per lb for fair to choice; they injure other meats.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour is steady and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat is quiet and firmer; sales of 2,000 bush red winter at $1.18, and No. 2 do at $1.10@1.11. Corn is heavy. Oats is nominally unchanged, with no sales reported. Rye is nominal. Barley is quiet and nominal. Petroleum—nothing doing in spot oil, and future deliveries are almost entirely nominal. Provisions are firmer, the price of barrels having advanced within the last day or two, and the nominal figures are: Mess pork, $30 for round lots; small lots 50c advance; crude is steady at $5.30 per barrel.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat 1@2c better and closing weak; No. 2 white Wabash at $1.35; No. 1 white Michigan at $1.36; regular do, $1.35. Sales for the morning at $1.18¾; No. 2 red $1.17. Corn is 1@1½c better; No. 1 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 37½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—flour 500 bbls.; wheat 15,000 bush.; corn 1,800 do.; oats 3,000 do. Shipments: flour 1,000 bbls.; wheat 700 bush., corn 5,800 do.; oats 3,500 do.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat is firm, with sales of Maryland at $1.40@1.50, and Pennsylvania at $1.35. Corn steady; sales of white at $1.05@1.07, and yellow at $1.13@1.14. Oats dull at 62@66c. Mess Pork is firm at $30. Bacon firm. Rib sides, 15c; clear sides, 15¾c; shoulders, 12¾c; and hams at 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whiskey is flat at $1.08@1.10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour dull and drooping; family $5.25@6.75. Wheat: demand very light and prices drooping. Rye held at $1.06@1.08. Corn active and declining; mixed 1c lower; State 62@64c. Petroleum less active; crude 19¾c; refined 27½@28c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky very quiet, iron western $1.10, wood $1.07@1.08.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton active at 21¾c; receipts 1,000 bales; sales 500. Flour all sales per to double extra $6a6. Corn dull at $1.35@1.20. Oats 67c. Hay dull at $18@22. Bran dull at $23@25. Lard nominal at 17@18c. Pork dull at $30@30. Bacon Bonnhorst 15c; sides dull at 17¾a18c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The most important feature in the trade to-day is a reduction in Lancaster Percales to 17½c and a decline in Merrimack percales to 18c, and Real Madras ginghams to 17c. Other staple styles steady at former rates.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat quiet at a $1.00 for No. 1, and 99¾c for No. 2. Coarse grains unchanged. Freights unchanged. Receipts—flour 3,000 bbls, wheat 95,000 bush. Shipments—flour 3,000 bbls, wheat 94,000.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm; choice $6.50@7. Wheat active and advancing; extra $1.35. No 1 $1.45@1.46, regular $1.28@1.29, amber $1.32. Corn 94@95c. Oats 45c. Barley western 90@95c. Bran 16c. Coarse middlings 22c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 25.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat quiet; small sales amber Toledo at $1.25. No. 1 Milwaukee class held at $1.15. Corn quiet; new is held at $1.05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 22c; sales 2,000; receipts 87, exports 1,33 and stock 114,865 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 25. - 2 cars b ore, Chess, S & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 5 do do blooms, Nimick & Co, 1 do pig iron, Park Bro & Co, 1 do do ore Coleman, R & Co; 2 do do, Wilson, G & Co; 4 do b ore, J Painter & Son; 1 do blooms, Nimick & Co; 15 sks stuff, Graham & M; 6 bxs cheese, Day & Co; 16 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 188 sks m feed, Bingham, C & Co; 28 sks e corn, Graham & M; 70 do s do, Rose & E; 1 bbl eggs, P Duff & Son; 20 hf bbls fish, J S Dilworth & Co; 60 bbls oil cake, C A Wormcastle; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 2 cars lumber, M Seibert & Co; 262 cm bbls, H D Hostetter; 1 bbl eggs, J L & J Graham; 1 do do, 1 tub eggs, W H Graff & Co; 1 jar butter, H Rea Jr; 20 sks potatoes, W H Graff; 1 bbl d peaches, 1 do eggs, Head & M; 101 do w lime, Crystal Glass Co; 5 bbls oil, Pennock & B; 50 do do, F Sellers & Co; 18 do e paint, 3 bxs medicine, H L Fahnestock & Co; 19 do do, J Heidenreich & Co; 7 bbls oil, Pennock & B; 125 carboys acid, John Irwin & Co; 36 mowers, 36 bxs, 96 poles, Pigon Boyd & Co; 8 kgs tobacco, Penfield Bros; 1 bbl do, H Dillinger; 1 do do, T W Parker; 4 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 3 crates cabinet work, Grover & Baker; 8 M Co; lot furniture, Lemon & Wise.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 25.—100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, Culp & Shepherd; 1 car corn, B Herron; 2 do staves, M P Adams; 1 do wheat, 40 bgs do, R T Kennedy; 8 bgs midse, Schumaker & Le; 5 bbls apples, Morgan & Co; 150 bdls brooms, J Connor; 1 bbl tobacco, Weyman Bros; 11 bgs oats, W H Hagan; 20 do do, P Gerst; 20 do barley, C & H; 2 do do, Hostetter & Hamms, J H Parker; 5 bbls oil, C G Hussey; 30 tcs grease, W H Howard; 10 hf butts tobacco, 20 cads do, H W Jacobson; 10 hf bbls do, 10 hf bbls do, 8 cads do, Knox & Orr; 10 cases wine, H A Fahnestock; 5 bxs bacon, Reese Owens; 2 tcs sausage, E H Mercer; 4 do do, F Sellers; 14 do hams, W B Hays; 1 bx tongues, R Owens; 40 cads tobacco, McMullen; 20 do do, J Fullerton; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 25.—5 bbls apples, Schmidt & Friday; 10 do do, Milligan, H & Co; 7 bbls whisky, D Hawworth; 2 do alcohol, R E Sellers; 20 do liquor, M Munhall; 5 do do, Fogarty & C; 5 do do, W Carr & Co; 250 pigs lead, Beamer, H & Co; 200 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, D Wallace; 50 hf bbls do, Culp & Shepherd; 1 car rags, D Christy; 7 pkgs twine, H Gerwig & Co; 18 bbls g apples, Meanor & H; 1 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 28 cs t bxs, Hamilton & Co; 5 bxs window glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 100 bbls flour, Houck J & Co; 12 bxs cheese, N J Braden.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, May 25.—402 sks wheat, 120 do oats, Scott & Geisel; 200 bbls paper, Smith & Francis; 45 bgs oats, W Moore; 22 bbls oil, Culp, Dilworth & Co; 50 bbls whisky A G McGrew; 88 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 roll leather, Younker & Hensel; 20 sks rags, Hamilton & Gallup; 33 do do, W F Armstrong; 8 bbls flour, W Gormley; 2 pkgs whisky, Milligan & Hersh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 25.—1 bbl eggs, John Daub; 2 cars stone, Harrison & Co; 2 do lumber, Alex McClure; 3 cars cinder, Union Iron Mills; 3 do do, Sterling & Mackin; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & McGinness.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS PER WAUANITA, May 25.—Armstrong, Bro & Co, 25 bbls pitch; J C Bidwell, 1 bx hard ware; Boyd, Murray & F, 1 bx mouldings; Campbell, Jones & Co, 1 hhd, 1 bx glass; Clarke & Co, 400 bxs starch, 380 bbls flour; T Coffin & Co, 100 bbls clay; Elliott & Co, 1 cask g ware; Gelmore, S & Co, 5 bales bags; Graff, B & Co, 1 bx scales; Hartman & Ecker, 25 bbls cement; H P Hamilton & Bro, 250 bags wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 756 bgs wheat; T H Lambert, 1 bx mdse; Meller & Houn, 9 pkgs piano stools; McKee & Bro, 13 bbls and bxs g ware; Resick & Bro, 50 bbls cement; Spencer, McKay & Co, 22 bbls ale; J P Smith & Co, 3 bxs tasks; Wager & Jones, 1 bx h ware; T T Way & Bro, 2 bxs, 1 chest, h h goods; Winchell, Hartman & Co, 6 bxs w powder.

WHEELING PER PETROLIA, May 25.—6 washstands, Close, S & Co; 4 bbls. cullitt, T Considine; 45 sks wheat, J & W Fairley; 9 bbls paper, Paper Manf Co; 9 cks lead, B L Fahnestock & Co; 75 pcs pipe, Irwin, H & Co; 64 sks oats, 9 do barley, Rose & E; 75 do potatoes, Day & Co, 20 do do, M Laughlin.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 25.—26 bbls flour, Richard Shaw; 4 bxs c fruit, W F Hunker & Co.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS MILLER, late of Snowden township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

PETER SIMMONS
JOHN ESPY,
my22:x30 Administrators.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC McKNIGHT, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

D. W. McKNIGHT, Administrator.
my23:x31 Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny Co., Pa.

TENNESSEE COUNTRY CURED HAMS—5 casks on steamer Robert Moore, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with 8 feet 6 inches in the channel last evening. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and it is hoped that the rain storm is over.

The Petrolia, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati with a fair trip, including quite a number of passengers.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, with Mr. T. J. Darragh in the office, will positively depart for New Orleans this afternoon.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the regular packer for Cincinnati to day, leaving at 12 o'clock. She is noted for her regularity, and Capt. Brennan is known as one of our most energetic and accomplished steamboatmen.

The Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, departs for Brownsville and Geneva this evening at 5 o'clock. Her agent, Mr. Patterson, can always be found at the wharf boat immediately above the Monongahela bridge.

The new steamer R. J. Lockwood received a very large amount of freight yesterday, and she will be ready to depart for St. Louis, as advertised, on Saturday.

The Camelia, from Nashville, and the Wauanita, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Cache Putnam arrived at Nashville on Monday.

As will be seen by card, the Wauanita, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis.

It is the settled opinion of old steamboatmen that the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will be more difficult of navigation this summer and fall than they have been for many years. The many rapid rises and declines of both rivers during the past winter and spring have doubtless filled up many of the well defined channels of years previous. Bars with double channels, neither of which will have sufficient water to admit the passage of any but the lightest draught boats, will present a formidable barrier to progressive navigation.

—The Parkersburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati Transportation Company, on Tuesday of last week, closed a contract with William Knox & Son, of Marietta, for the hull of a new side-wheel steamer for the machinery of the Rebecca, to be completed in ninety days. The dimentions will be: length, 190 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet.

—At Shreveport, ten days ago, Red River was twenty feet above low water mark and rising. There was plenty of water through the lakes to Jefferson for the largest class boats. Above the raft Red River was falling, and nearly all the cotton had been taken out. Several thousand bales says an exchange have been sent out during the last few weeks.

—Gen. Jeff. Thompson has been examining Tech river from St. Martinsville to the Junction, by order of the State Legislature, to report on its navigable condition. The State Government has also contracted to have the most dangerous snags taken out, and the steamer T. B. Hine has been engaged for that purpose.

—Captain Ery —, well known naval officer, who commanded the gunboats Ivy, Maurepas, and other vessels in the Confederate navy on the Mississippi River during the war, is now running the steamer Wiggins in the brick carrying trade between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

—The steamer La Belle made the round trip from New Orleans to Shreveport and return, including all stoppings and landings, in four days and fifteen minutes, which is said to be the fastest time on record in that trade.

—The Thos. F. Eckert is now on her way up the river from New Orleans. She will take off the machinery of the sunken Kenton on her way up, and will then procede to the wreck of the Robt. Moore.

—Mr. W. F. Bedard of the steamer Flirt has left New Orleans for Louisville and Cincinnati, with the intention of contracting for a new Red River packet.

—The losses of property caused by steamboats colliding with the piers of the Rock Island bridge since it was built amount to over $100,000.

—Captain William Gillen has purchased of Captain Isaac Kouns, the Twelfth Era, at New Orleans, for $14,000.

—A young daughter of Captain T. P. Leathers, of the Natchez, died at New Orleans a few days since.

—Navigation in the Upper Tennessee is suspended on account of the low water.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. F. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.
my9 SAM'L PATTERSON, Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The splendid jn senger steamer
WAUANITA ..... J. B. CONWAY, Com'r.
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer
R. J. LOCKWOOD ..... Capt. A. C. CONKEE.
Wm. C. Kemble, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.
my25

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE.
W. H. KERR ..... Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS—The staunch and fast steamer
BELLE BRNON ..... Capt. J. J. DARRAGH.
will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS D

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

For Sale.—A good paying route on this paper. Apply at GAZETTE counting room.

The German Turners will turn out in white uniform on Decoration Day.

Recovering.—Fred. Kaufield, the man who attempted to commit suicide a few days since, is slowly recovering.

To Let.—That very desirable basement, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Gazette building. Inquire on the premises.

A large body of Fenians were observed drilling by a reporter of a contemporary, but he didn't say that they were at work in a stone quarry.

We hope Mayor Brush will instruct his officers to relieve us from the nightly nuisance of street talkers and cigar-stubs. They are worse than a mocking bird on a spring morning.

Alderman Humbert yesterday entertained a complaint for assault and battery, preferred by John Altman against James McLaughlin. Both parties are of the First ward. Warrant issued.

A McFarland Case.—Benjamin McFarland was before Alderman Humbert yesterday charged with keeping a disorderly house on Market street, in the First ward. He was held for a hearing.

One Hundred and Seventeen men from the police force of this city, in full uniform, will participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the soldiers' monument. They will accompany Gen. Sweitzer's division.

Yesterday Alderman Wagner issued a warrant for the arrest of James Dickson for knocking Kitty Burns down, because she refused to take a glass of mineral water with him. Tin Pot alley was the scene of the affray.

Rev. James B. Mills, of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity at the commencement exercises of Allegheny college, Meadville, next March.

We understand all the Banks will be closed, as recommended by the Clearing House Association next Monday, Decoration day. Securities having notes coming due on that day, will bear in mind that the same must be paid on Saturday.

Assault and Battery.—Bridget Larkin made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Mary Calvin with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused struck her in the eye with her fist and knocked her down. A warrant was issued.

James Kearney, of the Twelfth ward, for threatening to create a conflagration in Mulberry alley by burning John Mack's house down, was arrested yesterday and committed to jail by Alderman Herron for trial, on an information for surety of the peace.

A meeting of Pittsburgh Councils has been called for next Monday morning at nine o'clock. The business will be limited to ordinary routine.

Optical Goods.—W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, makes a speciality of optical goods, and those of our readers needing Reliable spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses, field glasses and opera glasses will find an excellent assortment in his store.

Proved Fatal.—The little daughter of Gotlelb Fox, who fell out of a second story window of her father's residence Friday morning, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of Saturday, lingered until yesterday, when death relieved her of her sufferings.

The Second Sale at the Allegheny Poor Farm took place yesterday, by order of Councils. Thirty lots were sold; average size 20 by 120; total sales $13,450; average price per lot $448. Corner lots brought from $500 to $650. Good sale. Exceeded expectations.

Alleged Rape.—Adam Friend and John Shobe were arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice Krehan, on a charge of rape, preferred by Mrs. Mary Schaffer, of Sharpsburg. The accused outraged her daughter, Margaret Bonnstell, aged fifteen years. They were held to bail for their appearance at Court.

Mirror Broken.—The magnificent mirror recently received by Henry G. Hale, for his establishment, was broken in transit, by some unaccountable means, while it was being placed in position. The glass and frame are decidedly the handsomest in the city, and it is quite unfortunate the accident happened.

It is reported that Dr. Frank's success is very great, and it is a theme of general conversation that his spectacles give universal satisfaction, as is also his medical treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He yet is at the St. Clair Hotel. Call early and be not neglect seeing him. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 9 P. M.

We bespeak the attention of Horticulturists, Agriculturists and citizens in general to the advertisements of Mr. W. W. Knox on our first page of to-day's issue. Owing to our crowded columns this morning we cannot numerate the many articles he offers for sale, but bespeak your careful attention to these advertisements.

Seriously Injured.—Mr. Frank Swain, contractor for the brick work of the new German Masonic temple, in Allegheny, met with a serious accident yesterday. He was driving a nail in an end joist, when the joist broke, and a piece of it struck him in the eye, severely injuring it, and it is thought permanently destroying the sight.

Fred. Barr, a teamster, became disorderly on one of the Monongahela River ferry boats yesterday, and when remonstrated with threatened the toll collector with all manner of evil, for which Alderman Humbert has issued a warrant for his arrest on an information for surety of the peace, preferred by David Robinson, the collector.

More Rings.—D. Dunseath, Jr., made an information before the Mayor yesterday charging Horace Byers, a notice of whose arrest we published yesterday, with larceny. It appears that when arrested he had in his possession, a silver box and a gold ring which had been stolen from Mr. Dunseath. The accused is held for a hearing.

Serious Accident.—A little girl, daughter of Thomas Farley, a stone mason, residing at 138 Elm street, was seriously injured yesterday. She was playing in a new building at the corner of Elm street and Fifth avenue, and in walking over the joist of the first floor fell through to the cellar, breaking her arm and receiving other injuries of a serious nature.

People who are opposed to Fenian attacks upon Canada, or rather to their threats, which rarely amount to anything further, might show their feelings somewhat by calling an Irish gentleman's attention to the fact. Pittsburghers ought to be very liberal with sufferers from conflagrations.

W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, is agent in this city for the extensive Philadelphia manufacturing house of Masterman & Brother, and can supply at shortest notice society and military goods, regalias, etc. Mr. Dunseath has already supplied several lodges with fine paraphernalia, affording the largest measure of satisfaction. He sells at the manufacturer's rates.

Just in Time.—Under the above head on our first page will be found the notice of Mrs. S. C. Robb, the leader of fashion in the millinery line, of the corner of Fifth and Wood. It is necessary for us to impress our lady readers with the importance of being on hand early and see something handsome, as that is what is wanted. Mrs. R. has just returned from New York, and promises something entirely new in her line of business, and once praised she always fulfils her pledge.

Direct from Pittsburgh to Wheeling.—The Chartiers Valley Railroad is now being built from this place to some point near to Washington, Pa. A new and very easy route is proposed, from Canonsburg, Pa., to Wheeling, by West Middletown, Pa., and Bethany, Va. The people all along the line are holding meetings proposing to give "right of way," and money besides. Their claims are: fertile country, plenty of coal, timber, building stone, very many places of business, direct route and a willing people.

Colwell Street was in a state of pugilistic excitement yesterday, by reason of the demonstrations of a warlike woman, Mrs. Oneal. That lady had been offended by some action of her neighbor's domestic, and invaded the premises of the neighbor, Mrs. Sarah E. Lawrence. Once inside she was not long in avenging the insult. The domestic mourns the loss of a chignon, and has other melancholy remembrances of the irate female's visit. Alderman Shore also has an information before him against Mrs. Oneal for assault and battery, upon which a warrant has been issued.

RAILROADS AND REVENUE.

The Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Allegheny Valley Railroads Charged with Violating the Provisions of the Revenue Law—Proceedings to be Instituted Against Them in the United States Courts.

The officers of the revenue department in this district have, it appears, discovered that certain corporations have been defrauding the Government, in various ways, of a large amount of revenue, either through a misunderstanding of the revenue law or else wilfully, it has not been stated which, but it has been resolved to correct the matter.

Under section 122 of the Internal Revenue law railroad companies and all similar corporations having a bonded indebtedness upon which they pay interest, all companies declaring dividends for their stock holders or making profits, shall deduct from said interests, dividends and profits five per cent., and make returns to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, of the proper district under oath, on or before the 10th day of the month following that in which said money became due, said returns to be made semi-annually.

It is alleged that the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Allegheney Valley Railroad Companies have failed to comply with this requirement and that proceedings are about to be instituted against these for neglect. The penalty for violating this section is one thousand dollars in each case, but it is small in comparison to the amount of money involved in the matter.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company are said to be at fault in another particular, and are about to be required by law to make amends for past neglect. The law provides that railroad companies shall make returns annually to the Assessor of the law governing districts of the roads which they are required to pay a revenue tax of two per cent., and in case of neglect on the part of a company to make such returns, or when not correctly made, the Assessor is authorized to make an estimated return upon which to base his assessment, and add one hundred per cent. to the tax levied.

The Fort Wayne road, it is alleged, has neglected to make returns in accordance with this provision since 1864, and when notified and required by the Assessor to do so, submitted a return for the last fifteen months, which it is alleged, is not more than one-half the amount published as net earnings in the last annual report. Under this state of facts, we learn, U. S. District Attorney Swope is about to institute proceedings against the company for making a false return.

The Assessor will make his assessment, taking the amount published as net earnings in the last yearly stasement as a basis, and add one hundred per cent. to the amount levied as a penalty.

Proceedings will also be instituted against the company for failing to make returns as required by law prior to this time.

It would be impossible to arrive at the exact amount of money that will be involved in these proceedings without having the figures, but it will be thousands of dollars.

BLENDING OF THE COLORS

The Old Times and the New—Paddy and the Fifteenth Amendment—Freaks of the "Arrowy God."

The Fifteenth Amendment has worked many changes, and the new times are not as the old.

But, amid them all, who would have thought that Paddy's peculiar feelings toward the "nayger" would have resolved themselves into fervent love. Yet extremes often meet; and the hymeneal scene which occurred in Chartiers township, Monday evening, proved an illustration of the old adage. It need not be recounted here, for matched, lowed, even though her face dark as evening when the sun's gone down, and his light as that of any son of the Emerald Isle. Cupid has won another victory, and the two hearts beat in unison. The happy hour came on space, and he led the bride to the altar. Rapid temperaneville; she, laying aside for the while the cares of domestic life; and both, with the "wedding garments" on, appeared the official presence of Justice Johnston, and amid an array of friends filling the magisterial sanctum, these were passed through that mysterious ceremony which of twain made them one. He was a stout yeoman of about thirty years experience in life, and a "happy Dunicreek" ticket always. Twenty-one summers in beauty had bloomed about her pathway. Practical people were they; one wedding tour with its innumerable vexations disturbs their sweet honeymoon. The quiet, placid contentment of a boarding house, presided over by a sable sister of the bride, had more charms for them, and there, amid the congratulations of friends and undisturbed by the rude clamor of the multitude, abode were taken. So, under the guidance of Hymen, the pair have commenced anew the journey of the years.

COAL THIEVES.

Impositions on a Coal Merchant—Three Thousand Bushels Stolen in One Month—How it Was Done.

For some months past Messrs. Dickson & Co., coal dealers, have been furnishing coal to Shoenberger's iron mills, in the Tenth ward. Their works are on the railroad, and the coal is run in on cars, and switched off on a private siding constructed for the purpose. The coal was, as is their custom, weighed before leaving the works, and recently it was discovered that the weight did not hold out. Inquiry was made; the scales examined, but the leak was not found. Mr. Dickson knowing that the scales weighed correctly, said that the cars left the works with the proper quantity was convinced that foul play must be at the bottom. An investigation proved this to be correct. It appears that the children of hundreds of families residing in the neighborhood make a practice of visiting the coal trains nightly, if not by order of their parents at least with their consent, and in this way many of the cars are robbed every night. We were informed that over three thousand bushels of coal have been stolen from Messrs. Dickson & Co. in this manner during the past month.

Mr. Dickson would not refuse coal to any one who needed it and was too poor to buy it, but objects to the villainy of supplying entire communities grats, unless they call upon him and ask for it.

The parties engaged in this theiving operation, if they consult their own interests, will stop it immediately, as Mr. Dickson is not disposed to permit it to continue any longer.

HAMPTON MONUMENT

Where It Will be Located—The Design—Contract Awarded.

We stated some time since that initiatory steps had been taken for the erection of a monument, at some point in the Allegheny cemetery, to the memory of the members of Hampton's Battery, who lost their lives in the defense of their country, since which time we have heard but little, if anything, said about the matter, and many thought that the project had been abandoned. But such is not pleased to announce, is not the case. The Committee to whom the matter of raising funds was entrusted, have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the movement, and the Building Committee, although working quietly, have been none the less successful in their labors.

THE LOCATION.

It has been decided to erect the monument in the east corner, about midway between Ohio street and Fairview avenue. The grounds have been laid out with this idea in view. The site is a beautiful one, and we do not think a better selection could have been made.

THE DESIGN.

The design of the monument selected by the committee is simple, neat and appropriate. It will be constructed of dark Quincy granite, of brown sandstone. The pedestal will be a solid block of marble, four feet square at the base, five feet high and four feet square, with a plinth, upon which will stand a life-size statue of an artillery soldier.

The contract has been awarded at $2,500, and the work will be commenced immediately.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Probable Fatal Accident—A Young Man is Terribly Mangled.

Last evening, about six o'clock, a serious and probably fatal accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad near the Union depot. Henry Lang, a young German laborer, was returning from work in the Twelfth Ward, and passed from Seventeenth street into one of the coal yards, under the railroad track. He then elevated himself through the opening between the trestles, for the purpose of getting to the board walk alongside the rails. Just as he raised up a shifting engine came along on the track. He attempted to jump on one side, and would have succeeded, but that his foot slipped. He was caught by the cowcatcher and dragged along several yards, when he fell, and the two wheels of the engine passed over his left leg, crushing it to a jelly and scattering the pieces of bone in all directions. He was picked up and taken to the Union Depot, where Dr. Hamilton rendered all possible medical assistance. Soon after he was removed to his boarding house on Forbes street, where the leg was amputated below the knee by Dr. Hamilton. He was much reduced at last accounts, and was not expected to survive until this morning. The victim is about nineteen years of age, unmarried and has no relatives in this vicinity.

Wouldn't Prosecute.

During the Fenian excitement at the McClelland House yesterday morning, a row ensued, in the midst of which the bar-keeper threw a beer glass, which struck Lawrence Donavan on the head, laying the scalp open to the skull for a distance of about three inches. The wound was an ugly one and the blood flowed from it freely. The barkeeper was arrested and taken to the tombs, where he was retained until the wounded man Donavan, who had gone to a doctor to have the wound dressed should appear and make information against him. After some time Donavan appeared with his head shaved and almost completely covered with sticking plasters, and when asked by the Mayor if he wished to prosecute the bar-keeper, replied:

"No, yer honor, divil a bit will I prosecute him. If he'll pay the doctor bill its all I'll ask av him. Poor fellow, I don't belave he done it a purpose any way."

The doctor's bill was paid and so ended the case.

Extensive Robbery.

Some time Tuesday night or yesterday morning there was an extensive robbery committed on Main street, Allegheny. We are unable to obtain the name of the man who occupies the house in which the robbery was committed, but the facts are as follows:

There is a new building in course of erection adjoining the house, and the thieves gained admission through a second story window by ascending through the new building to the roof of the back part of the house. A bureau drawer was broken open, and over five hundred dollars stolen.

We learn that several other robberies of this character have been perpetrated in Allegheny during the past two weeks.

Banks to Close on Decoration.

PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION, May 25, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association held this day it was

Resolved, That the Banks be recommended to observe Decoration Day as far as practicable and that the Clearing House be also closed on that day."

MASONIC.

The Laying of the Corner-Stone of the First German Masonic Hall in the United States.

At noon to-day will be witnessed in Allegheny City a Masonic occasion of more than ordinary interest and importance, in the laying of the corner-stone of a new Masonic Hall, to be erected by an association composed principally of the members of Jefferson Lodge No. 288, others not members of the order being also among the stockholders. It will be the first German Masonic Hall in the United States. While it is ostensibly for the purposes of the order, and will be known as a Masonic Hall, still its projectors have made liberal provisions for accommodating the new building to the wants and conveniences of the people for social and educational purposes. It will supply what Allegheny has long needed, a proper hall where the people can be brought together before the rostrum of the lecturer or pleased with the pleasures of a concert, or entertained in the conversational society of each other. Thanks to the public spirit of its projectors, the hall will have a department free to young men and others in quest of scientific and mechanical knowledge, where they can obtain such practical information as the practical scholars and thinkers, and from the open library, as will fit them for any business, profession or trade which they may adopt. This feature is in itself so commendable and praiseworthy, that all classes will recognize the spirit of the builders, who not only confer a positive blessing on their fellow youth but likewise transmit to those who are to follow after us advantages that cannot be too highly appreciated. In the name of the youth we bow firmly planted in the great corner stone of the edifice to-day will be a record of the names of those citizens who have looked beyond their days to the future and coming upon the stage of life to succeed them, and if, in the course of time, the contents be taken out of the stone by those who are yet unborn, they will, as much as we of to-day, honor the men who have contributed so much towards the welfare of general society.

The members of the Order in Allegheny will meet at their hall at nine o'clock, sharp, and proceed to meet their brethren of Pittsburgh, who will meet at half-past nine o'clock at Masonic Hall. The following route will be traversed: Along Fifth avenue, Market and Sixth streets to the suspension bridge, to Federal street to Ohio, along Ohio to West Park, thence to North and East Parks, thence to Ohio street, along Ohio to Madison avenue to the corner of Washington, where the ceremony will take place at noon precisely.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—The case of Steel vs. Hindekoper, which has occupied the time of the Court for the past ten days, was resumed. The testimony closed and the case was argued. The charge of the Court will be delivered Thursday evening.

U. S. District Court.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—District Attorney Swope filed informations *in rem*, in the following cases:

United States vs. brewery owned by George Mousam; decree for forfeiture.

United States vs. twenty-six boxes of tobacco owned by R. M. Dodson, Cincinnati.

United States vs. 3,000 cigars owned by John McDonald.

United States vs. ten gallons of cognac brandy, claimed by R. Fitzgerald.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—The case of Marshall vs. Anderson & Craig, and Bell vs. same defendants, reported yesterday, was resumed, but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

22. Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Hershauser.
30. Walter vs. Kelly.
37. Collins vs. Stock.
57. Orr vs. McFadden, Jr.
43. Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
44. Staley vs. Porter.
46. Powell, for Use, vs. Ferguson & Bro.
16. City of Pittsburgh vs. Kerr.
17. Same vs. Carr.
19. Same vs. Chiley.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The first case taken up was that of Reiseck & Bro. vs. Grove & Obenhausen. This was an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $218.86.

The next case taken up was John A. Kurtz vs. John Norburn. This was an action on contract for patent of a new shoe heel. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.00.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

182. Shaffer vs. Whitestown Coal Co.
285. Kelly vs. Dierker.
286. Grant School District vs. Bradly
286. Fogle vs. McAboy.
269. Lee vs. Van Gorder.
276. Cooper vs. Briggs.
266. Small vs. Small.
269. Woods vs. Duff.
301. Smith's Guardian vs. Jacobs.
262. Patterson vs. Gillespie.

Coal Shipments.

The following are the shipments of coal to points below, from this point during the present rise in the river:

	FOR CINCINNATI. Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Whale	7	11	110,000
Fearless	9		100,000
Leader	6		70,000
Dart	5		110,000
Leopard		9	100,000
Lioness	6	8	160,000
Coal Valley		10	160,000
	FOR LOUISVILLE.		
Wild Cat	8 coke	8 coal	130,000
Eagle	1	9	120,000
Stag		10	100,000
Lake Erie No. 2		12	140,000
Lion	8		100,000
Sam Roberts	6		120,000
Coal City		6	100,000
Tom Rees No. 2		12	120,000
Coal Hill		8	140,000
Tiger	5		65,000
Keystone	5		100,000
Warner	6 & 2 t. b.		90,000
Fred Wilson No. 1 1		10	130,000
Resolute		10 coal	115,000
Greyhound	5		105,000
Brush	7	coal & coke	91,000
Panther	7		150,000
V. F. Wilson	3	4	100,000
			2,082,000

More Visitors.

Claremont appears to be the most popular resort for a certain class of "men of leisure" this season. We can only account for this state of affairs in one way. Mayors Brush and Callow have frequently recommended the place and recently quite a number of the "short haired" gents have been at home. Such, we are pleased to announce, is not the case. The Committee to whom the matter of raising funds was entrusted, have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the movement, and the Building Committee, although working quietly, have been none the less successful in their labors.

Runners at War.

For a long time past a feud has existed between the "runners" of certain hotels in the vicinity of the Union Depot, and no matter how often runners are changed, the new one employed appears to instantly be imbued with a mortal hatred for the man who runs for the other hotel, whether he were a friend or not. This state of affairs has produced numerous fights and quarrels, out of which surety of the peace and disorderly cases without number have arisen, and in fact the trouble has some times assumed the dignity of an assault and battery case. John H. Walter is runner for the Exchange, and N. W. Hobling for another hotel in the vicinity. Yesterday Robling attacked Walter, and as the latter alleges, kicked him. Information was made before the Mayor and a warrant issued for the arrest of Robling.

A Royal Prisoner.

Last evening at a late hour a dispatch was received from Mayor Cole, of Harrisburg, instructing our authorities to arrest a certain Royal La Touch, and hold him until the arrival of Harrisburg officials, who wished to have him explain a charge of larceny. Officer Gillespie proceeded to the Union Depot and upon the arrival of the train secured Royal, who was accompanied by his wife and child. They were left at the Depot Hotel and the man taken to the lock-up. He is a young and very handsome looking fellow, and professes to be astonished at his oppression. The affair will be made satisfactory when the foreign officers arrive.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Another brilliant audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to hear the English Opera Troupe in the romantic opera, entitled "Lurline." Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, assumed the title role, and rendered it as she does everything else, in a highly satisfactory manner. This evening "Norma" will be presented, and the cast will embrace the full strength of the entire company.

CIRCUS.—Remember Campbell's mammoth Circus and Menagerie commences a series of exhibitions on Monday, the 30th inst., in the Allegheny Diamond.

Interesting to Brewers.

A letter from our Representative in Congress, Gen. J. S. Negley, says:

"The ale-brewers of Pittsburgh received assurances of an early modification of the law regulating the number of openings in ale and beer casks. The revenues received from malt liquors fall short of the amount estimated by the Commissioner. The falling off is attributed to the failure of a large number of small breweries."

The persons most easily won over to Singer's Improved Sewing Machine, are those who have been accustomed to use other machines.
STRAW & MORTON,
No. 20 SIXTH street.

Millinery.—New and beautiful millinery goods, flowers, laces, crapes, &c., at Mrs. E. Higgins', 30 Diamond street. TFS

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 25.—The House of Commons has rejected the proposal to disestablish the English Church in Wales. Gladstone opposed it on the ground of its being a crusade against the English Church in Great Britain.

President Grant, Vice President Colfax and Secretary Fish have written a letter to the London Secretary of the American Christian Conference, approving its object.

Profound interest is felt in the Fenian movement in America. President Grant's proclamation seems to give general satisfaction.

A powerful faction is intriguing at Amsterdam to defeat the arrangements of the English Atlantic cable.

Gibraltar dispatches announce that the brigands near that place had recently captured four Englishmen, who were held until the ransom exacted should be paid.

The probability of a war between Persia and Afghanistan is increasing.

The secret debate in the House of Commons last evening related entirely to diseases of the unfortunate. The adoption of the Continental system of examination was urged.

A man arrested last night on suspicion of committing the murders at Oxbridge, was examined to-day. The evidence was strongly against him. The clothes worn by the prisoner were identified as of one of the victims. Another person, who calls himself Robinson, was arrested at Wycomb as accessory.

There is a prospect of a fresh trial of speed between Hisgbo and Cambria. It is reported Mr. Douglas has proposed two races on these terms: The yachts to sail sixty miles to and forward and back, allowance to be made for tonnage on the first race by the Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and in the second by the Yorkshire Yacht Club scale. Mr. Ashbury has not accepted.

Hobart Pasha has again appeared in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Miss Lydia Becker, well known advocate of woman's rights, has letter to the papers bitterly abuses Parliament for its rejection of the female suffrage bill.

The troop-ships Lamar and Crockadile are preparing to take on board the dock yard laborers who emigrate to Canada.

No other death has resulted from the explosion on board the ship Astorias. All the injured are recovering.

The Commissioners to Cowes Mr. Herbert moved a second reading of the bill removing the civil disabilities of Clergymen who resigned their sacred functions.

Mr. Barke, Home Minister, said he approved the principle underlying the bill, and promised on the part of the government the measure would receive careful consideration. The bill received a second reading by a small majority.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—At the trial of English and American mowers, at Bourgese, yesterday, the English machines were pronounced best by the judges.

The Corps Legislatif has adopted an amendment to the press law, which was proposed by the opposition. The ministers resisted its passage without avail.

A dispatch from Rome yesterday denies that the French government is sending reinforcements to Civita Vecchia. Mean while the journal *Des Alpes Maritimes* reports that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry arrived at Toulon on Saturday and embarked for Rome.

The Bourse closed quietly: Rentes 74f 95c. The Bank of France has issued 1,000 shares of its capital.

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SPAIN.

MADRID, May 25.—General Prim disavows the report of the ministry's connection with the rising in Portugal. The Cortes had adopted the civil marriage bill.

MADRID, May 25.—In the Cortes yesterday Gen. Prim made an explanation of the resolutions of Spain and Portugal. He declared that Spain took no part in the recent events in the sister kingdom. The Iberian Union could be accomplished only through love of the two peoples, not by acts of violence.

The Spanish government has issued an order for the deliverance of four Englishmen captured by brigands near Gibraltar.

The bill authorizing civil marriages has passed the Cortes, and is now a law.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 25.—General Saldanhas, the Prime Minister, has issued published reports of the contemplated Iberian union, has officially stated that he will use all efforts to maintain Portugese independence.

LISBON, May 25.—Proclamation has been issued by Saldanhas denying that the late movement was in the interests of peninsular unity.

LISBON, May 25.—The Cortes will reassemble on the 29th of June.

GERMANY

BERLIN, May 25.—King William will close the session of the Reichstag to-morrow. Count Bismarck will go to his country seat of Varzin before June 1st. The proclamation an extra session of the Reichstag is definitely abandoned.

ITALY

FLORENCE, May 25.—The Italian Chamber has consented to Female Suffrage at municipal elections.

MARINE NEWS

MOVILLE, May 25.—The steamship Australia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, May 25. *Evening.*—Consols for money 93¾; on account 93 5-16@93⅜. American securities quiet; 6's of 1862, 87¾; 5-20's, 87¾; Illinois, 105¾; Erie, 18¾; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 8d; red western 8s 8d@8s 10d; red winter 8s 6d@8s 8d. Flour 26s 3d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 29s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 110s. Bacon 57s. Lard 57s. Cheese 70s 6d for Cumberland; 64s short rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 25.—Tallow quiet and steady at 44s 3d. Linseed oil 35 9-16@35 5-8. Linseed cakes firm at £9 2 10d.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—Bonds flat at 85¾. HAVRE, May 25.—Cotton heavy at 129 on spot.

CINCINNATI.

Arrangements for an Industrial Exhibition of Manufactures, Arts, &c.—Address to Gaddis to be Arrested—Row in the Commercial Office.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Ohio Mechanics Institute of Cincinnati have issued a circular, formally announcing the grand industrial exposition of manufactures, products and arts, to be held in Cincinnati, commencing Wednesday, September 21, 1870, and continuing until October 29, to which artisans, manufacturers, inventors and all engaged in the production of works of art and ingenuity are invited to contribute. Premiums will be made for the exhibition of machinery in operation, for the prominent display of manufactures, works of art and products, and for the general convenience of exhibitors. Arrangements are making for the cheap transportation of articles for exhibition from all parts of the country and for their removal from the depots and wharves of this city to the place of exhibition, with a view to low rates. Circulars containing full and specific information relating to the exposition, also the rules and regulations, and blank applications for space, may be obtained by addressing L. Frazier, Secretary.

It is stated on good authority that a warrant upon which to arrest Judge Gaddis on the charge of conspiring with Col. P. S. R. Roberts and J. A. Eberhart to defraud the government of revenue. The warrant is based on an affidavit made by Richard Rowe, who was the chief clerk of Gaddis while the latter was Assessor of the 2d Ohio District.

Wm. Disney, who assaulted J. W. Miller, of the *Commercial* yesterday, called at the office of his assailant and apologized for the former. Mr. Miller's brother, Ed. Miller, of the local staff of the paper, presented himself to inquire the business of the person Disney, and found that his brother as a poltroon and coward. Ed. Miller thereupon dealt Disney a well-directed blow with his cane. Some skirmishing followed, which was concluded by the police interposing and taking Disney away.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 25, 1870.

The steamers Austria, Batavis and Nevada, from Liverpool, and Holsatia, from Hamburg, arrived to-day.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal there was a decline in the rate of two and a half to twenty cents, the latter rate prevailing.

F. E. Hopkins, charged with defalcation of fifty thousand dollars at Vicksburg, was arrested and held to await a warrant from the Governor of Mississippi.

The corner stone of the new Mount Sinai hospital was laid by Mayor Hall.

The ship Leconidia, from Bremen, had twenty deaths, all children, on the passage. The bark Himath, from Bremen, had seven deaths from smallpox.

THE INDIANS.

The Latest Information as to Their Designs.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 25.—Col. Crosby, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, just arrived at Fort Hays from the Indian territory, and reports the northern Indians have had runners down asking the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Camanches to join in a grand war. The Arrapahoes report that most of the Medicine Arrow band of Cheyennes have gone north, crossing the Arkansas river west of Fort Aubrey. The Kiowas and Camanches were holding a Medicine dance west of Fort Sill. The Indians are not planting corn this year, though Indian agents are putting in small crops for them both at Fort Sill and on the North Canadian.

The Good Templars' Convention—Election of Officers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the Convention of Good Templars to-day resolutions approved by the Executive Committee were adopted, recommending the charter be revoked of any lodge purchasing supplies from any other source than the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. W. G. Templar, J. H. Orne, Marblehead, Mass.; R. W. G. Counsellor, W. S. Williams, Naponne, Ontario; R. W. G. Vice Templar, Sister Lillie J. Robinson, La Crosse, Wis.; R. W. G. Secretary, Judas A. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio; R. W. G. Treasurer, John Campbell, St. Louis.

Valego, California, was selected as the next place of meeting.

A banquet is being served at the Temple to-night, which is numerously attended.

The Great Fire in Quebec.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, May 25.—The loss by the great fire foots up $600,000, about half covered with insurance. Four hundred and nineteen houses, a foundry, a potash factory, two ships and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed.

RELIGIOUS.

First General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Assembly.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly the consideration of the Reconstruction Committee's report was finished.

The time for holding the next meeting was changed from September to July next.

Several alterations were made in the rules for formation of Presbyteries.

The evening session was unusually interesting. A public reception was given to Rev. William Arnot, Rev. Dr. Watts and Mr. Thomas Sinclaire.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing union with the United Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. Thompson, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, spoke in opposition to Union, save with those who bore the same honored name and certainly to Union on the present basis. He regarded Union now as unnecessary, mischievous, and could not support Union without being guilty of violating the covenant engagement, which would be black ingratitude to the head of the Church.

Robt. Wilson spoke earnestly in favor of union. He said he could give up both name and testimony for the sake of union. If both testimonies could be united, he believed there was intelligence enough in the churches to prepare one better than either.

Peter Gilfillan, of Canada, was not prepared to unite on the present basis.

Samuel G. Caughey spoke in opposition to union.

Rev. Dr. John Douglas, of Pittsburgh, got the floor, speaking twenty minutes before noon, and resumed after the afternoon session, about one hour and three-quarters, making the most effective speech made thus far on either side of the question. It was a powerful appeal for union, and was listened to with profound interest. He thoroughly and ably reviewed the early history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, showing that the antiquity claimed for it did not exist in fact. He also arraigned the repeated action of the General Synod, favoring the consideration of this questions with other branches of the Presbyterian Church. Almost every proposition of union had come from this church, and yet it was the last to accept its own offers. He exhibited the declension of the church in members until it had but thirty ministers, and argued that something must be done. He contended that the opponents were unable to show any difference between the testimonies of the two churches, and that in regard to property, that the law would allow them to take their property with them.

The vote on union will be taken at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow.

Evening.—The Synod came to a vote this evening on the acceptance of the report of the committee as to the basis of union, resulting in ten in favor and twenty-seven against. The result has been anticipated.

After the decision of the basis submitted by the Committee, a resolution introduced by Rev. J. F. Morton, for the appointment of a new committee, was defeated by the adoption of a substitute declaring the Synod would cease, at least for the present, any further efforts on the subject of Union, and that trusting in the Providence and Spirit of God it would go forward in their cause, they would go forward with united hands and hearts in the prosecution of their work, and in the work of union.

Final adjournment was not carried until nearly one o'clock at night.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—In the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, Bishop Pierce presiding, the consideration of the organization and consolidation of the Board of Missions was resumed. The pro rata distribution of funds collected was discussed finally, and the clause providing that forty per cent. of the gross collections shall go to the parent Board, and sixty per cent. within the territorial bounds of the annual conferences where the funds were raised, was adopted. Nashville was selected as the location of the publishing board. Resolutions removing the *German Apostel* office to Galveston were adopted. The report of the Committee on Episcopacy, in reference to the division of the Episcopacy, was already reported, was taken up and adopted. The report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals,